PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRA[illegible] OF THE [illegible] BRAN[illegible] OF T[illegible] ASIA[illegible]

No. 54,233.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
1907.				
19th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
2nd Nov.	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	OCEANA	6610	....	....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610	....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	....	....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	....	....
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
29th "	ARCADIA	6603	....	....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	....	....

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and season Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo boats are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 26th September 1907.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnon	31st Oct. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Coasta	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 930	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1907.
LEVANZO	6,000	.....	17th Nov. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Dec. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

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No. 66, HORNBY ROAD.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.–Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 21st Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur 17th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 18th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Oct., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
15th October, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
AFRICA	4596	P. Padessich	1st Feb. "
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	579	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	7[illegible]4
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	480	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madras		25 Sept.	5 Oct.	15 Oct.	9 Nov.
	City of York		15 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London	...	1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec.
	City of Karachi	..	10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec.
	Trafford Hall		20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1908, 1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	20 Nov.	...	15 Dec.
	City of Paris	...	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	...	15 April.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

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A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital	Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

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Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	[illegible],000
RESERVE FUND	[illegible]5,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	[illegible],00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREE[illegible] LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	[illegible]how.
Bombay.	Singapore.	[illegible]gon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	[illegible]anghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	[illegible]ientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION gran[illegible] DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and [illegible] also on the Princi[illegible] Commercial Cities througho[illegible] [illegible]t the world; buy a[illegible] receive for collection BILL[illegible] OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTER[illegible] OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Bus[illegible]ness of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSI[illegible] ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. [illegible] per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if n[illegible]t under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, b[illegible]ut no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does n[illegible] amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above R[illegible]s. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be asc[illegible]rtained upon application.

GOVERNMEN[illegible]T SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES boug[illegible]t and sold on account of clients, and also received f[illegible]r safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividend[illegible] when due.

FIXED DEP[illegible]SITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rat[illegible] to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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Agent.
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EITHER CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

THE FINEST STOCK OF PIANOFORTES.
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JULIUS BLUTHNER, SCHUDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
RICHARD LIPP AND SOHN, we have added that of
GROTNAU, STEINWEG, NACBF

Whose Pianos may now be inspected at our Piano Saloon.

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BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.
All of the finest Quality and of the most popular Brands.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 2-8.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8,

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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LONDON & EDINBURGH.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewial Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 15.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E
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CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL fully paid up...	£6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS	£ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND	£ 796,815-0-0

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

P. MEIDINGER,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038-08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
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Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	New Chwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING from TUESDAY, October 29th, the B.-B. & C. I. Railway Company will RUN a TRAIN DE LUXE, every fortnight, until February 4th, to the following programme :—

TUESDAY.—Depart Bombay at 10-30 p. m. by special train.

WEDNESDAY.—Arrive Anand early morning, (Chota Hazri. Arrive Ahmedabad at 8-30 a m., Breakfast at 9; Lunch at 2; and dinner at 8 p. m. Meals to be served in the Refreshment Room at Ahmedabad Station. Depart 10 p. m.

THURSDAY.—Arrive at Abu Road early in the morning. Drive in Tongas to Mount Abu, stay one night in Rajputana Hotel and return to Abu Road station for dinner on Friday.

FRIDAY.—Depart Abu Road at 10 p. m.

SATURDAY.—Arrive Ajmer at 7-45 a. m. and spend a day there. Depart at 9-30 p. m.

SUNDAY.—Arrive Udaipur at 7 a. m. and spend a day there. Depart at 10 p. m.

MONDAY.—Arrive at Jaipur early in the morning.

TUESDAY.—In Jaipur, visiting Amber.

WEDNESDAY.—Depart from Jaipur at 0-30 a. m. Arrive at Delhi at 8-30 a. m.

THURSDAY.—In Delhi.

FRIDAY.—Depart Delhi at 10 p. m.

SATURDAY.—Arrive Agra at 7-30 a. m.

Passengers by this train will be entirely independent of Hotels (except when they visit Mount Abu) and will be able to board, dine and sleep on the Train, which comprises sleeping compartments, bathrooms, Dining car, and luggage compartment, all fitted with electric light.

The train will halt at the places above mentioned during the day and move on during the night.

Tickets (inclusive) Rs. 175 each.

Separate accommodation for servants.

Berths may be booked and full information obtained from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay, or at the Head Office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, at Church Gate Station.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINETH Dividend of Rupees 50 per fully paid up share and of Rupees 12-8 on which Rs. 125 only have been paid up for the year ended 30th June 1907, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY the 17th day of October 1907, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 10th day of October, 1907.

JEEWANDAS & CO.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14th October, 1907.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October 1907, for the EXECUTION OF THE WORKS, noted below :—

(a) Works in the construction of Night Branch Stables at Arthur Road.

(b) Works in the constuction of quarters for laskars at Sankli Tank.

(c) Works in the construction of Engine House for two Fire Brigade Engines and quarters for a Foreman at Byculla.

2. Forms of Tenders, Specifications and Contracts can be had on payment of Rs 10/- for the work described in item (a) and Rs.5/- for the works under item (b) and (c), from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

(3.) The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below for each work :—

Item No.	Amount to be deposited with the Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
(a)	Rs. 2,000	Such sum as would make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the contract amounts including the sum deposited with the Tenders.
(b)	Rs. 1,200	Such sum as would make the total deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the contract amount including the sum deposited with the Tender.
(c)	Rs. 1,150	

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed, should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office, up to the time abovementioned. The deposit to accompany each Tender shall be in cash or Public Securities. These will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of the Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1907.

THE WEST NAWAGARH COAL CO., LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 300,000
DIVIDED into 30,000 Shares
of Rs. 10 each.

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A. SHRAGER, Esq. (Shragers, Limited)
SHETH HAKIMJI TAJBHOY, Esq (Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons).
KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI, Esq. (Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Nadiad).
C. KNOWLES, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS:

SHRAGERS, Limited (7, Swallow Lane Calcutta), Subject to the control of the Board of Directors at Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE :—88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1907, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES and FITTINGS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokly,
12th October, 1907.

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RANGES,
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H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes :—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN.—"Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount of good. I had an enlargement of the spleen and fever for 9 months which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days ; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the color is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

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OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

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SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

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SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from SHEIKH ABDULLA MAHOMED, Newspaper Agent, MAIN STREET, POONA.

Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges.

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The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets rancid and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DISCARD not only worthless but MOST injurious Copaiba, Santal, Capsules etc. TRY a Dr.'s Discovery, ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS "GUNC" cures within FOUR DAYS WITHOUT any inconvenience or ANY internal medicines. Re. 1 and Rs. 2. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows St., Fort, also at other Chemists.

A YOUNG Respectable PARSEE GENTLEMAN desires to correspond with a YOUNG LADY with a view to Matrimony. Apply stating details as to height, complexion, colour of hair, age, &c., to Box No. 1462, care of "Bombay Gazette." Correspondence strictly confidential. Photographs may be exchanged hereafter.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

BARGAINS in MOTOR CYCLES.—"Ariels," "Mineroas," "Peugeots," "Griffons," and "Singers." Prices ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350. Apply WALTER LANE and Co., 5, Church Gate Street.

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board, Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—A Valuable collection of several hundred OLD BOOKS in one lot or separately. Apply "F. R. B.," care of Messrs. KING KING and Co., Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

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ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9088 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 681 of 1907.
Dorabji Edalji Jamsina, of Bombay............Plaintiff.
vs.
Jehangir Rustomji Dhalla, of Bombay ......Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit on 10th day of October, 1907, the following immovable property and machinery in one lot as a going concern, will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., the Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1907 next, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at Bank Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty two Gunthas or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Tahshildar, under No. 6, together with the tenements, ginning factory and buildings, which are now standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Daryapur in the Sub-District of Ellichpur, in Hyderabad, Assigned District, and are bounded on or towards the East by Government ground, on or towards the North by a public road, on or towards the West by a Government Ditch, and on or towards the South by an old public road and All and singular 40 gins, engines, boiler, machinery, plant-gears, implements, tools, articles and materials, whatsoever now lying in and upon the above hereditaments and premises and used in or in connection with the business of the said Ginning Factory (saving and excepting an unerected steam engine with its accessories and a tonga, shigram, carriage, now lying in the compound of the said Factory, which the plaintiff holds under another mortgage from the defendant which is not the subject matter of the above suit and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the defendant Jehangir Rustomji Dhalla and are now in the possession of the plaintiff as Mortgagee in possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Auctioneers or at the Office of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, Attorneys for the plaintiff, at No. 91, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred English built Landau, made by Burlington Carriage Co., Oxford St., London.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld. and on account and risk of Mr. Roze Kiel Haym :—

9 bales shirtings, 34 in. by 35 yards by 9 1-2lb., No. 10,000.
17 bales No. 33 by 35 by 9 lbs., No. 10,000.
On account and risk of Mr. E. E. Elias Sassoon:—
7 bales shirtings 28 by 24 yards by 5 lbs. No. 1,115
1 bale shirtings 33 by 35 yards by 9 lbs., No. 10,000
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G.I.P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat and linseed in bags, tilly and jawari in bags, bundle of tobacco, boxes of utensils, trunks of clothing, cask of cement, bags of brass pots, cases of glassware, baskets of glass bangles, bundle of coir ropes, empty casks, bundles of bagging, tins and drums of oil, lot of condemned sheets, bundle of books and papers, bundles of iron-sheets, iron bars and hoops, waste paper and records, and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1907.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS IN BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Boots and Shoes, Prints, Chromos, Pickle and Preserves, Cycle Oil and Repair Outfits Tumblers and Sports Goods.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Essajee Buxajee and Sons, of Mhow.

1,063-1—1 case boots and shoes.
1,062-1—1 case prints, chromos, etc.
1,065-1/10—10 cases pickles and preserves.
1,064-1—1 case cycle oil and Repair outfits.
1,066-1-5—5 cases heavy bottom tumblers.
1,061-1—1 case sports goods.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
BOMBAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials for removal of building street No. 143-149, case No. 29, Syed Mukri Street.

The materials for removal of building street Nos. 320 ; 17-19 : 11-15 ; 15-19 and 21-23, case No. 81 : 181-180 : 152 Janjeker Street, Doongri Kuli Cross Lane, Koli Lane No. 8.

The materials for removal of building street No. 102-106 : 93 87 : 94-98 and 2-4, case Nos. 168 : 157 ; 173 Doongri street : Bhandari street.

At 4-30 p.m.

The materials for removal of building Street No. 1, case No. 254, Kitchen Garden Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th October, 1907, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables. A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and a large quantity of cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF THE TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF VACANT LANDS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the right of the temporary occupancy of the following vacant lands.

The vacant land case Nos. 334 to 336-337-338 339, 340, Street Nos. 25-37, 39-45, 47-53, Abdul Rehman Street.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SWEEPINGS, etc., at Princess and Victoria Docks.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th day of October, 1907, sell by Public Auction, at the Princess and Victoria Docks, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

A large lot of grain and other sweepings, old wood, old iron and unserviceable things.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance paid and goods cleared on payment of the usual Government duty within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
BOMBAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

MR. J. M. Sinclair, Commercial Agent for the Government of the State of Victoria, Australia, will be pleased to meet Merchants or Importers interested in the importation of Victoria products to Bombay, and to furnish any information with a view of opening of trade in same.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

WANTED.

A ROOM, for a Bachelor, in the vicinity of the Fort. Furnished or unfurnished, without Board. Boarding House-keeper need not apply.—"X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

LOST.

ON the Cooperage, on Thursday Evening, 26th September, 1907, between Rovers' Tournament Shamiana, the Bandstand, and corner facing Khatau Mansions, a GOLD BANGLE set with seven Gold Coins (one of which is a Papal Coin). Finder will be rewarded. Address "BARBARA," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS TO LET at Clerk Road for 999 years. For particulars apply to—

RAGHUNATH MUKUND & Co.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
91 MEADOW STREET.

TO BE LET.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE'S FAMILY HOUSE, on Hornby Road. The house will be thoroughly renovated and fitted with modern appliances. The area of the Ground-floor, 6,700 square feet, with strong rooms, etc., and well adapted for a Bank; area of upper floors over 16,000 square feet, large airy Rooms, suitable for Offices. Apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort,
OR
THOS. E. LAURENT,
House Agent, 73, Apollo Street.

JUST UNPACKED.

A LARGE VARIETY OF
LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Laces, Trimmings and Ladies' rich Silk Parasols.
BEST FOR PRESENTATION.
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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	Cash.	Credit
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted ; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence ; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

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The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	3-0 do. do.
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Fourth do.	2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	5-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

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WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	7
Quarterly	4

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FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

PROF. JAMES

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain Fag. Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the Impotence of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked. Sexual Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to manhood broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above-mentioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

Address:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Noorul Bhar, 212 tons, Captain Nacoda will sail to-day for Muscat, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Abeto 2,841 tons, Captain Hick, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clan Farquhar, 3,756 tons, Captain J L Wadge, will sail to-day for Chittagong, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3,400 tons, Captain E H Garl arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2,774 tons, Captain S C Kennedy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, 2,684 tons, Captain C Andrew, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer President 2,087 tons, Captain H Tepe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban &c, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 203 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O Company's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons Captain T H Hide, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with a China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers. For Colombo.—Mr A J Bailey, Mr C E Bailey, Mr T C Maidment, Mr Piarilal, Mr Mohunlal, Mr and Mrs Allum, Mrs Jafferbhai and infant, Mr D Jafferbhai, Mrs Sarafally, Mrs Mamuji and 2 infants Mr Hussonally Master Safenally, Mr S H Powell, M s P E Mistry, and infant Miss K P Mistry. For Melbourne.—Mr G Barton, Mr J F C Mackenzie. For Penang.—Mr and Mrs L A Macaulay. For Hongkong —Mr H C Shroff, Miss Gardner.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 14th October, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr C W Shearme	R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Lieut D Goldsmith	R I Marine
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall	I G T T S
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

In the stream.

R I M S Investigator	Capt G Holloway	Survey St
R I M S Hardinge	Lieut C O Campbell	R I Marine
H M S High flyer	Capt C S Hickley	R Navy
Dongola	Capt E R Dowell	Transport
Surprise	Capt Mercier (French Gunboat)	Foreign Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 15.

Baronardrossan	2774	Kennedy	K Nixon & Co
Capri	2781	Belsito	F & R S N Co
Falls of Moness	3457	Havre	Shaw Wallace & Co
Ipswick	513	Wallace	Shah S N Co
John Hardie	2816	McMillen	F Muir & Co
Kyleakin	1976	Lennox	K Nixon & Co
Nawab	2341	Elliott	T Morrison & Co
Onda	3409	Garland	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer	P & O Co
President	2087	Tipe	A Strandes
Shahnoor	2783	Foster	E Tajbhoy
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling	E Tajbhoy
Shah Nasir	2755	Grant	Shah N N Co
Shah Allum	1917	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Sofala	3436	Shepherd	M M & Co
Vauxhall	2345	Bradbering	The Captain
Vellore	3186	Pathe	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Onda s	Garland	Calcutta, Oct 4
	Baron Ardrossan s	Kennedy	Calcutta, Oct 6
	President s	Tepe	Mozambeque, Sept 13
	Nerbudda s	Williams	Persian Gulf, &c

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Singu s	Curry	Rangoon
	Housatonic s	Henry	Bengkalis
	D Balduino s	Andrew	Genoa
	Devanha s	Hinde	Shanghai, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Farquhar, Wadge for Chittagong.
" Noorul Bhar, Nacoda for Muscat.
" Alecto, Hick for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Falls of Moness, for Philadelphia.
" Onda for Calcutta.
" Sofola for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Names	From
11	Liberia	—	Pulo Penang
	Namsang	P G Ashton	Pulo Penang
	Mazagone	—	Bombay
	Twingone	S H Stockwell	Rangoon
	Baron Eldon	—	Manila
	Itaura	R Thomson	Rangoon
	Virawa	W W Tucker	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Names	To
Yerimo Maru	K. Fukushima	—
Assyafa	J Hamilton	London
Lightning	E Fey	Hongkong
Strathdee	L White	Bombay
Kapurthala	C H Sharp	Chittagong
Bodlewell	T W Scarr	Bombay
Tanglin	J T Thomson	Rangoon
Shirala	C Scott	Bombay
Malda	G S Jones	Rangoon
Umfuli	A S Bowyers	Natal
Kenley	D Wilson	Madras
Sutherland	A Wallace	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—1,000 cwts Oilcake, K B Sajan, 162 cwts, myrabollums, G. Madhowjee and Co., 2 bales silk waste, Cox and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—15 bales, twist Sassoon J David and Co,

FOR HULL.

Coniscliffe s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, W Becher,

Alecto s—1,500 cwts cotton seed G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—140 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 10 bales twist Ewart Latham and Co, 3,762 cwts, myrabollums W. Becher; 100 bales hemp, P Bimjee: 254 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—102 bales cotton, 5,520 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,980 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR PORTSAID.

Umolosi s—77,292 cwts cotton seed Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Falls of Moness s—7,750 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—10 cases opium, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—50 bales twist. David Sasson and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Devanha s—12 chests opium, C Pomonjee and Co; 61 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 3 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the
LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
and may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.
Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 14.] [BOMBAY, *October* 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 5/8		3/16
3 do. Rentes...	94	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities	64 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	27 7/8		1
Do. do. 2 months' hence	28 1/16		1 1/16
Do. in New York	60 3/8		2
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·48 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4·85 3/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4 1/2 o/o	since	15Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 1/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 7/8	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn into the Bank of England £150,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3¼d.

*Closing tone of Silver—Sellers—No buyers at the quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Good business.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales...	...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000 "
Imports	5,000 "
Mid-Americans	...6·51—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...Mutilated.

Future Delivery Prices—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·05	5·98	5·96	5·93	
+05	+04	+03	+04	

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·93	5·93	5·92	5·92	5·92
+04	+04	+03	+04	+04

Total Stock in Liverpool......... 541,000 bales. *
Surats total sales................. 900 " *
* Delayed owing to mutilation.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 50,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 69,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. to Continent... ... 10,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·80+30

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·20+27
Do. do. of Mar. 11·07+19
} Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavourable and to bull support and short covering.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—11 3/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of December ... 11·06+29
Do. do. January ... 11·08+27
Closing Tone of Futures.—Dull.

WHEAT.

White Karachi—43 1/4 Oct.-Nov.—London—Done—Canal.

Red Karachi—43 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—London—Value—Canal

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,930,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 48 3/4 Oct.-Nov. Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6½ unchgd.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 2d. Value.
Arrivals "Kirkfield."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box gold coins	Rs. 8,100	Aden	Persia	O Heerjee
1 Parcel silver..	46	London	Peninsular	N Cursbetjee and Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [15TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Money Market remains easy. Not more than 2 per cent. per annum is obtainable for deposits fixed for two months.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1/3 15/16 T. T. and 1/3 31/32 T. T. for demand Bank Bills but there were no buyers. Early in the day 1/3 31-32 T. T. was done for delivery at the end of the week and 1-4 T. T. was done for the end of the month, and probably 1-4 1-32 T. T. for November. Credits are unchanged at 1-4 7-32 3 months' sight for the mail with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are very unsettled.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15/16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	138 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	150
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	203

Government Paper :—
The Market remains steady to firm but with only a small business reported. At opening ready paper was quoted at 97 1-16 and the settlement at 96 15-16 and at close the market is unchanged. Calcutta market is closed owing to holidays.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97·1
1st Settlement	" 96·15

Bullion :—
Monday witnessed a very heavy fall in the price of Bar silver in London. Quotations fell fully one penny, the ready and forward rates closing at 27 7-8 and 28 1-16 respectively. New York was 2 cents down at 60 3-8. Locally the market opened very unsettled. Ready bars were quoted down to 71 7-8 ex-duty, but later the bears began to cover and rates gradually improved to 72 3-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	£s.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	72	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	72	2	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	72	0	0.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
A sharp advance in prices was reported in the telegrams received this morning from America. Several private messages have been received from Liverpool and New York stating that frost has occurred in America.

In sympathy with the above the local market opened at Rs. 3 advance on last night's closing rates, and has fluctuated slightly during the day. Exporters were buying fine Khangaum Akola, January delivery, but only a small business was reported as sellers have been by no means keen to operate. After receipt of the opener prices steadied to this morning's quotations.

There has been some enquiry by shippers for ready cotton and mills have also been buying quietly. Prices are steady and a moderate business has been done at Colaba.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach..........	282/83	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	275	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti...	241/42	January 08
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	236/37	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	229/30	"
" " Amraoti	229/30	"
" " Muttia	215	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	209/10	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	217/18	"
" Bengals ...	213/14	"
F. G. H. G.	201 1/2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	10,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

O. N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
6·12	6·05	6·03	6·00	6·00

+07

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
6·00	5·99	5·99	5·99

+07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is easier with little doing, and we quote :—

	Rs.		
Ready	8	4	0
December	8	12	0
New Crop April-May ...	8	13	0

Rapeseed :—
Prices continue Steady, but there is little business passing. We quote :—

	Rs.		
Brown Cawnpore...	9	12	0
Yellow Guzerat	10	12	0

Gingellyseed :—
The market is easier, with free sellers, and some business is reported at and about the following rates :—

	Rs.		
Bold White 85 p. c.	59	13	0
" " 75 p. c.... ...	58	8	0
Black Kutni	50	0	0

Poppyseed :—
Tone—Steadier.
Rs. 12 2 0

castorseed :—
The market is quiet. A small business has been done at
Rs. 39 0 0

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 23 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady

Wheat :—
The market is Easier and we quote :—

	Rs.		
New White Delhi, Apl.-May. ...	5	14	6
White Karachi Oct.-Nov. ...	6	13	0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1377 1/2
India	63
Indian Specie Bank	47 1/2
Mills :—	
David	395
Kohinoor	720
Maneckji Petit	3,085
Morarji	2,760
Textile	1,157 1/2
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile and Co.	129
Marcks and Co	135
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	52
Treacher and Co	570
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	572 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	110
Tapti-Valley	457 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	743	bales
Wheat	11,135	cwts.
Linseed	1,970	"
Rapeseed	639	"
Gingellyseed	1,440	"
Poppyseed	42	"
Groundnuts	313	"
Castorseed	8,155	"
Rice	2,753	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	1,236	"
Mowraseed	2,157	"
Gram	1369	"
Joowar	819	"
Maize	Nil	

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 15

Freights:—The market remains in the same lifeless condition as last week. Ready steamers on the berth have experienced the greatest difficulty in completing their cargoes. Slight drizzles of rain have been reported from one or two districts in the Punjab, but the skies are again clear and there seems to be no hope of such rain as will prove of use in ploughing operations.

Engagements and charters.—Absolutely none.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12th Oct. 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 12th Oct. 1907 By Council Bills	£ 10,278,936
By Gold	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 13th Oct. 1907 to 31st March 1908....................	£ 7,821,064

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEWART—October 10, at Jullundur, the wife of L. M. Stewart, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., P.W.D., Punjab, of a son.

DEATH.

ELEY—October 11, at Lahore, at her parents' home, Catherine Ada Georgiena (Georgia) wife of G. Eley, N.-W. Rly., Sukkur and eldest daughter of J. J. and C. J. Carver, aged 23 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 16m. High water, 7-9m., 7-20a.; Low water, 1-50a.
Hindu Dussera, Bank holiday.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Excelsior Cinematograph, three exhibitions, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 21st. Full Moon, 2h. 46-5m. p. m.; Oct., 29th, Last Quarter, 7h 21-5m.p.m. Oct., 14th, in Perigee,-78h. p. m.; Oct, 28th, in Apogee, 2-7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 17.—Arrival of the acting Governor from Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, (private), 6-15 a.m, Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m. New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m. Swadeshi Hosiery and Manufacturing Company, 2 Hummum Street, Fort, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets. 6h. 16m. High water, 8-15m., 8-31a. Low water, 1-28m., 2-45a.

Friday, October 18.—Arrival of Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor-Designate, Apollo Bunder, 7-55 a.m. P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with English mails of 4th inst., due to arrive at 7. a.m. Dinner at Government House, Malabar Point. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 9 59m., 9-38a.; Low water, 2-37m., 3-30a.

Saturday, October 19.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 9-54m., 10-22a.; Low water, 3-32m. 4-8a.

Sunday, October 20.—21st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.; High water, 10-34m., 11-5a.; Low water, 4-17m., 4-42a.

Monday, October 21.—New Pachora Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-39 p. m. Jalgaon Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 5-9 p.m. Bombay High Court vacation. Sun rises, 6h. 34m Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 11-11m., 11-44a. Low water, 4-56m., 6 14a.

Tuesday, October 22.—Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 11-46 m, Low water, 5-32m., 5 45a.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held in the Trust Buildings, Esplanade Road, yesterday afternoon the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, occupying the Chair, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Zeboshi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p. m. to-morrow 17th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 2 p. m. on the same day.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A public lecture will be given in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Kt., L. M., on the 21st instant at 5·45 p.m. (S. T.) The subject will be "Phthisis, its Prevalence in Bombay, its Causes and the Preventive and Curative Measures." Surgeon-General J. P. Greany, M.D., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, will preside.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Inspector Flanagan, charged Ajamali Mahomed Ali, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a pigeon the property of one Dawoodbhai, a shop keeper. It was alleged that yesterday morning the accused was seen by a servant of the complainant removing the bird from the top of a pillar where it was seated. The accused denied the charge and said the bird was a stray one. It was being pecked by other pigeons and he only rescued it. The Magistrate said he was not satisfied that the bird belonged to Dawoodbhai and discharged the accused.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Power charged Usman Mehidin, a Mahomedan, with administering a stupefying drug to one Yamunabai, a Hindu woman. The case for the prosecution was that on Friday night the woman was given some sherbat to drink by the accused and shortly afterwards she complained of a burning sensation in her stomach. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that some sort of aconite had been given to her. The accused was arrested, when, it is alleged, he said that he had given her a love potion in order to win over all her affection. The case was adjourned for further inquiries.

ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting as usual was held on 13th October, 24 members were present. Mr. P. S. Naidoo was proposed to the Chair by Mr. H. C. Upadhya and was seconded by Mr. J. M. Pandya. Mr. P. S. Naidoo took the Chair and thanked the members for the honour done to him. Proceedings of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed. The following scientific papers were read :—(1). Treatment of the diseases of the sclerotic, by Mr. M. B. Uranker. (2). Doubtful diagnosis of a doughy tumour of the scalp, by Dr. C. C. Ghosh. (3). (*a*) Foreign body in the sclerotic; (*b*). A Medico-Legal Case' Two small parallel wounds of the rectum found on post mortem examination by Mr. D. D. Chhatrapati. (4). Surgical cases in mofussil by Mr. Babu S. Sing. The meeting ended with the usual vote of thanks to the Chair.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden to-day :—

8 to 9 p.m.

March	Manhattan Beach	Souza
Overture	Bastien Le Savoyard	Metra
Valse	Natursanger	Ziehrer
Selection	Duchess of Dantzic	Caryll
Danse	Puppentanz	Pleier
Intermezzo	Oryuthia	Hume
Valse	Kanz Geister	Vollstedt
Galop	A Motor Ride	Bidgood

BAND AT THE MUD SPORTS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers of the 1st Batt., the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 4-30 p. m to-day :—

March	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Monckton
Caprice	The Whistler and his dog	A Pryor
Valse	The Merry Widow	Franz Lehar
Selection	The Girl of Gottenberg	Monckton
Serenade	La Paloma	Hermann
Characteristic	The Virginia Skedaddle	Rosinfeld

FORGING RAILWAY TICKETS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Sabnis of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Jivanlal Manilal, a Hindu, with cheating one Parshotum Vajebhai in respect of Rs. 6-10 by selling him two forged tickets, Ahmedabad to Bombay. It appeared that on the morning of the 9th instant the complainant and another Hindu arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad and alighted at the Charni Road station. They gave their tickets at the gate to the ticket collector, who found on examination that they were forged ones. The police made inquiries and ascertained that the accused had sold the tickets to the two men at Ahmedabad at a cheaper rate than the usual one saying he had purchased them for two persons who had given up the idea of going to Bombay at the last moment. The accused's house was searched, and a number of forged tickets and implements for forging them were found in it. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to Ahmedabad for their trial.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.—The following contributions towards the abovenamed Fund are acknowledged :—Amount previously announced Rs.10,03,022-8; Half nett proceeds of the Bombay Pierrots entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre, through Mr. W. Firth, Hon. Treasurer Rs. 634-14; Mr. Rustomji J. Lalkaka (through Mr. S. R. Lalkaka) Rs. 101; In memory of Bai Dinbai Sorab C. Nariman from her husband Dr. Sorab Nariman, and also the aunt and grand mother of the deceased, Bais Maneckbai J. Aichai and Bhicaiji S. Anderson Rs.100; Meher Bomanshaw Rs.100; In memory of the late Bai Avabai Framji Petit from her relative Rs. 100; Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Devacha Rs. 25; "In sacred memory of the anniversary of the late Mr. Jamsedji Camaji P. Cama on Roje Maraspund Mah Ardibest 1277 Kadmi" Rs. 25; Messrs Madon Sons and Co. Rs. 25; Mr. Hirjibhoy M. Vasanwalla Rs. 25; From afflicted parents in dear memory of their son Sorab A. Sethna (Poona) Rs. 15; In memory of Bai Soonabai Dady Cursetji Dadyseth on Roje Aspundad, Mah Khordad, Kadmi Rs. 11; Bai Kookibai A. Devacha Rs. 10; In memory of Mr. Merwanji D. Mama on Roje Ram, Mah Ardibest, Kadmi Rs. 7; In memory of Mr. Dady Cursetji Dadyseth on Roje Asisang, Mah Ardibest, Kadmis sums under Rs. 4—Rs. 3-1-7; total Rs. 10,04,211-7-7.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A PENSIONER.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Aaron Rubin Pezarkar, a Beni Israel, appeared to answer the charge of defaming Mr. Rubin Samuel Talkar, a Government pensioner and cashier in the firm of Messrs. Unwala and Phirozeshah, Solicitors. Mr. Velinkar, Pleader, and Mr. Unwala, Solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Company appeared for the defendant.

The complaint was that one Moses Solomon Boreghantkar had filed a suit in the High Court against the accused for the recovery of certain articles belonging to the Beni Israelite community, which were alleged to be in the possession of the accused. The learned Judge dismissed the suit as the plaintiff did not appear. Subsequently an application was made by the plaintiff in that suit to restore the suit. In support of the application the complainant had made an affidavit. The accused had also filed an affidavit in which he stated that the complainant was an insolvent and had taken the benefit of the Act. This being a false statement the complainant issued a notice calling upon the accused to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury. The accused replied that he had made the statement upon information which he believed to be true. The Court had then ordered to expunge the particular para relating to the complainant from accused's affidavit. The statement the complainant averred was made maliciously with a view to lower him in the estimation of the Judge, the attorneys and the public generally and his community in particular. The accused had also, the complainant added, made a similar statement before other persons too.

Witnesses were then called and evidence was recorded, during the day, and further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The Squadron will parade on Friday morning next, the 18th instant, at 6·45 a.m. punctually on the West Side of the Queen's Statue to take part in the Escort of Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G C M G Governor Elect of the Bombay Presidency.

Dress: Review Order, White, Carbines and Swords to be carried

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B L H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

310 E B Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 16th inst, at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Lights.

311 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

There will be a Lecture on Fuzes and Projectiles at the B V A Club on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 7 p. m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

312 STRENGTH.

The following members having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Co. No 1 Sub-division, No 1119 Gr J C White, No 1120 Gr W J Kenshett.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. B.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

280. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 19th instant.
To-day Wednesday the 16th—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible. Fall in near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m Band and Cadets to attend.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform.
Thursday the 17th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a m. All who joined the class are requested to attend for inspection.
Friday the 18th—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible for the purpose of lining the Streets on the arrival of H E the Governor Elect of Bombay. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6·45 a.m Band to attend.
II—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
Saturday the 19th—"H" Coy Parade at 7-30 a m on company parade ground.
II—The Rifle Range at Ghat Koper is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy for Class firing.
Train leaves Vic. Terminus at 6 a. m.
281. Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 7 a m and 5 p m daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

M. FORRER, the Swiss War Minister, had an unpleasant experience near Soleure. He was motoring into the town just at the time the local firemen were at practice. The firemen had barred a portion of the roads temporarily, but M. Forrer's chauffeur paid no attention to their signals to stop. The officer in charge of the firemen promptly ordered his men to turn their hose on the offending motorists. This was done, and M. Forrer and his companions two staff officers, were soaked to the skin before the car stopped and their identity was disclosed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Drainage of Walkeshwar.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of certain preliminary issues raised in the suit of Dattatraya B. Chitris and six others, who are the trustees of the Walkeshwar Temple belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community, against the Municipal Commissioner of the Corporation of Bombay. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs: Mr. D. Chamier and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

It was stated is the plaint that the first defendant had constructed on the plaintiffs' land a drain extending to about 1,500 feet in length; and to protect the drain, he had built a solid masonry wall 3 to 9 feet high, and more than 3 feet broad, with masonry columns at intervals. By these works, 4,906 square yards of land had been entirely severed from the rest of the property; the land thus taken up had become entirely useless. Section 222 of the Municipal Act did not empower the defendant to construct a drain on the surface of the ground, above the level of the land. He should be ordered to remove the drain; and give to the plaintiffs as damages Rs. 1,000: or, in the alternative, defendants should pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 49,062 or some other proper sum as compensation.

The first defendant said that the plaintiffs' proper remedy was to claim compensation for any damage done, under Section 504 of the Act, in the Small Causes Court before the Chief Judge. Having regard to the nature of the levels, it was impracticable to carry the drain underground. In the masonry structure, which was called a wall in the plaint, was embedded a stoneware pipe to carry sullage water from the Walkeshwar village to a septic tank. All the land to the west of the drain was a rough irregular rocky foreshore, of no use to anyone. The damage to plaintiffs, if any, was nominal.

At the outset, the Judge gave a brief account of the different processes connected with the septic-tanks. Drainage-water near pushed into them by force of gravitation; percolation and so forth eventually rendered it to a colourless liquid, and as he was informed, a tasteless one too. On the only occasion he had been to observe the process, he was offered a taste of the liquid; but he declined. The tanks were situated one upon the other. It was important to bear in mind the point advanced for the defence, that it was impossible to construct the drain otherwise than it had been, in order to make the water flow to the septic tanks and be operated upon there. An additional issue to those already raised was being raised by Mr. Taleyarkhan about the defendants beng the trespassers on plaintiffs' property; but this was strongly objected to by Mr. Chamier. It was clearly not open to the plaintiffs now to raise the question, having regard to what they had asked the Court about the removal of the drain, the damage, and the compensation. The man-holes had also been objected to; but these were absolutely necessary for the purpose of cleaning the drain. The bearing of the word "drain," as defined in Section 3 U, and as distinguished from "sewer," was read by the Judge: he complimented the Bombay Legislature in avoiding the difficulties found on these points in the English Law Reports. Outfall from the septic-tanks went into the sea. Manholes were included in "drain," according to 11 Chan. 838: it was superfluous to consider the question further. In connection with Section 222, it was fortunate that Mr. Chamier had been able to cite the case, which was on all fours with the spirit of the section, than were usually the cases cited in this Court. Reading Section 222, the Judge was of opinion that the work must cover "drainage," into, through, or under; under para 3, discretion lay with the Commissioner to compensate. When a drain was being constructed, it was a matter of commonsense to suppose that it was to be carried into, through, or under the land: it also amounted to passing over the land, construing it in the wider significance attributed under the Latin maxims, such as "by land and sea," or by the "column of air rising right up to the sky," when describing length, breadth or height. Quoting the Master of the Rolls, Sir Geo Jessell, 5 Chan. 328, and discussing the applicability or otherwise of 4 Ben. L. R. 433, the Judge said that in so far as the plea for trespass was concerned, by the carrying of the drain across the land, the plaintiffs' action failed. Coming to the question of "compensation," Section 504 of the Act was considered in its bearings on Section 222 of the same, and a portion of the article on this head appearing in the Cyclopœdia of English Laws was quoted; it was laid down that the work was done for the general good of the whole community. Had the Commissioner taken up this attitude about compensation, the case would have been dismissed: but in the first place, he denied that it was plaintiffs' ground at all; and he was unable to entertain any claim for compensation. If the principal of compensation had been admitted, the suit would have been forwarded for the fixing of the amount, to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, under the Act: but then the other issue would have cropped-up there, as to whether the plaintiffs were of owners the land, and that being triable by the High Court, it would have been sent back here again. Hence, this Court would proceed to try the question whether the plaintiffs were owners of the land. As to the findings on the issues, his Lordship was of opinion that the defendants were empowered under the Act to constant a drain; the masonry-work was not a structure, but an essential feature of the drain; plaintiffs were entitled to maintain the suit, and to some compensation. The arguments were conducted by counsel for both sides admirably, and with very great neatness: the time of the Court was not wasted in any way.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, disposed of, in appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant Lalbhai Jethabhai, sued Ramshanker Laxmiram and others, original defendants and respondents, for dissolution of partnership. Messrs. G. S. Rao and L. A. Shah, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Branson with Mr. T. R. Desai represented the respondents.

The plaintiff alleged that he and the defendants purchased, as partners, the standing timber in some of the villages of Malpur State; that the partnership was formed to cut the timber, to remove it to the Talod station and to sell it there; that the business of felling timber continued for some time, but as there was loss in the concern, it was resolved to sell off the timber standing and in store at different stations, the land belonging to the partnership and the weighing machine with the liability to the Malpur State; that the sale took place in the presence of the partners and one B. Motilal purchased the property for Rs. 5,700 with the liability to the Durbar; that Motilal failed to fulfil the conditions of the sale and so the property was again put up and was purchased by defendants for Rs. 4,000, who had also failed to fulfil the conditions of sale. By this failure plaintiff alleged that defendants had become liable to pay the debt to the Durbar, and that the partnership should be dissolved. Defendants on the other hand contended that plaintiff had failed to act according to the conditions of the agreement, and that he alone had conducted the business without consulting defendants, and that the entries in account books were suspicious. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who passed a preliminary decree dissolving the partnership and appointed commissioners for taking accounts. In appeal, the District Judge of Ahmedabad confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against the decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships, after hearing both counsels, passed an order confirming the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, disposed of the following short causes :—

A COMMISSION AGENT'S SUIT.

This was a suit in which the firm of Ramdhan Gulabchund sued the firm of Chagansing Chatersing for the balance of an agency account. Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants. The plaintiffs are shroffs and commission agents doing business in Bombay; and they, on behalf of, and under the instructions from, the defendants, entered into contracts for the sale and purchase of linseed, cotton, and wheat. On the 12th June, 1907, a sum of Rs. 6,156-5-3 was found due to the plaintiffs and acknowledged as due by the defendants in their letter of that date. The money had not been paid although the plaintiffs made frequent demands. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 6,156-5-3, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. and the costs of the suit.

SUIT BY A LANDLADY.

In the suit filed by Perozbai Rustomji Mody against Wilfred King and others, the plaintiff sought to recover arrears of rent due by the defendants, and for ejectment. Mr. K. E. Ghamat, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Motabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendants appeared in person.

The first defendant said he had been living in the "Gold Mohur Castle" for the last eight years. The plaintiff was the landlady of the house, and she lived on the premises. They have had no quarrel with her, and they paid their rents regularly. The landlady had given him no notice to vacate. They were willing to vacate the premises provided proper notice was given.

Mr. Ghamat called Mr. Rustomji N. Motabhoy, who said that the plaintiff was his grandmother, and she had asked him to write notices to the defendants to vacate. The notices were sent by registered post which the defendants refused to receive.

The defendants, on being asked, said that they did not receive any registered letters, and did not at that time think that they came from the landlady.

In cross-examination by Mr. Ghamat, the first defendant said that he did not know that the notice had come from Mr. Motabhoy. Defendant contended that the suit for ejectment should not have been filed, as he was always willing to vacate when asked. The landlady was living on the premises, and she had not asked him to vacate, nor did she tell him that the notice was for vacating the premises. Under the circumstances, he asked that he might be allowed to vacate the premises in reasonable time, and that he should not be charged with the costs of the suit, which was certainly a vexatious one.

Mr. Ghamat submitted that the notice to vacate was good, and as the defendants did not vacate the premises within the time prescribed in the notice, the plaintiff was entitled to bring this suit in the High Court for ejectment. He submitted that the defendants were bound to pay the costs of the suit, and cited authorities in support of his contention.

His Lordship asked the defendants if they could vacate the premises by Saturday.

The first defendant said that he would be able to vocate at the end of the month.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, awarded the plaintiff the rent now due. His Lordship remarked that the defendants had no reason to suppose that the notice came from their landlady to vacate, and order, ed each party to bear their own costs.

POLICE OFFICERS GRIEVOUSLY HURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal perferred by Sardar walad Rustum, accused No. 1, who was in June last convicted by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of attempt to commit robbery and voluntarily causing hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duty, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, of which two months were to be solitary confinement; the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government pleader, appeared for the Crown.

In this case the appellant, accused No. 1, and Sadu walad Balu, accused No. 2, were tried on charges of robbery and causing grievous hurt to two police officers in the discharge of their duties. On the night of the 22nd February last, the complainant, a Sub-Inspector of police, was returning from Adawad to Chopada in order to be present at the latter place for police arrangements in connection with the Moharram processions, when his tonga, driven by constable Usman, was stopped near the Gul River by three persons standing in front and calling aloud to stop. They said they was Kunbis. As the circumstances appeared to be suspicious, the Sub-Inspector told Usman to bring the men to Chopada, so that inquiries might be made. Accused No. 1 refused to come, and hit the Sub-Inspector with a stick, while Pandu, the third man, who had not been found, began to strike him with a sugarcane stalk. At the same time, a tussle occurred between Usman and accused No. 1, in which Usman knocked the latter down and sat on him. Then Usman cried that his sword was gone. At that moment, accused No. 2, picking up and drawing the sword from its scabbard, went towards Usman and raised it above his head as if to strike. The Sub-Inspector caught the hand of No. 2 and pulled the sword away, the scabbard remaining in the other hand of accused No. 2. The latter then went off a little and began to throw stones, one of which injured the Sub-Inspecter's ear. He fainted, and on regaining consciousness soon after, found No. 2 and the third man Pandu were beating Usman, the constable. Seeing this he rushed to Usman's help, when the two men ran off and began to throw stones from some distance. Accused No. 1 bit Usman's arm in two places. All the time the Sub-Inspector and Usman were shouting for help. Fearing succour might come, the two men finally ran away, leaving accused No. 1 to his fate. The Sub-Inspector and Usman then bound accused No. 1 hand and foot and carried him to an open space near the river. In due course the village officers of the neighbouring village came; and the party then went to Chopada, where the Sub-Inspector and Usman were examined and treated by the Hospital Assistant. The Sub-Inspector was unable to follow his ordinary pursuits for over twenty days. The two accused were convicted and sentenced each, for each offence, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, of which two months were to be solitary confinement: the sentences to run concurrently.

Their lordships quashed the sentence of solitary confinement. The rest of the sentence was confirmed

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

Ajmer, Jamnaraindeo Balkisan, Laralai, Vobute Watson Hotel, Puri, Gobindji Damji Mazidbandar, Amroha, Moulvi Rafiuddin Barrister, Rangoon, Hajee Mohmed Hady, Bangalore, Nagurdas estate broker, Byawar, Indian cycle mart, Anjar, Kesevji Magjis c/o Seletal-Rae Barelli, Mahabir Mohalla Dadar Mohan, Harnai, Govind Avalekar Pansares house near Ram Laxuman Temple, Bazvada, Hajeekasem Mehmund, Delhi, Govindray Groom, Mangalore, Mary Davis old Modikanna Fort Bangalore, Malta, Kamptee, the Agent South America Poona, Goordindass Haridass, Hissar, Hope Smith Customs R. I. M. Dockyard, Karachi, Govind Gonia Pedneyker Phurdivi Suchulmill.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1907.

THE PASSING OF THE CONSULTING ENGINEER.

AMONGST the recommendations of the late Mr. Robertson, Special Commissioner for Indian Railways, who, at the instance of Lord Curzon, reported upon the railway administration of this country, probably none appeared more sweeping than the proposed abolition of the Consulting Engineer. Since the earliest days of Indian railways the Government Consulting Engineer has exercised a control of a most autocratic nature over the expenditure of Indian railway Companies, which can only be understood by referring briefly to the circumstances under which they were first appointed by the Directors of the Honourable East India Company. In those days railway construction in India could only be undertaken upon the security of a Government guarantee, and having thus a direct interest in the prosperity of the lines so guaranteed the Court of Directors took such steps as seemed to them best calculated to ensure the honesty and sufficiency of the undertakings. It was necessary to secure that the capital subscribed should be legitimately expended upon the works of the railway and upon nothing else, and further that the money so expended should be laid out to the best advantage. In all contracts with Indian railway Companies, Government reserved the right of purchase after a given period, and, as prospective owners, it became their duty to ensure that the works of the railway were sufficient for their purpose and that they were carried out with due regard to economy. It may be added that in those early days, with comparatively little experience to go upon, the professional skill of railway engineers was not always of the highest order, and by obliging all designs and estimates to pass through the hands of competent supervising authority, the Government of the day was acting in the best interests of the railways as well as in its own. The control so exercised was minute and from the rules laid down for the guidance of Consulting Engineers we learn that all designs, estimates, and indents, whether for works or for establishment were to be approved by them and that they could reduce the amounts of indent or require designs, or modify proposed operations; with the stipulation that the Agent of a Company could, if dissatisfied, refer matters for the decision of Government. That such dissatisfaction obtained is shown by the fact that a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1857-1858 to enquire into "the causes of the delays that were alleged to have occurred in the construction of Indian railways, amongst which were prominently mentioned those arising from Government supervision at home and in India."

The Government Resolution published on Saturday bears testimony to the exhaustive nature of the control, in such language as the following:—"...relaxing the stringency of the control"..."The control at present exercised by these officers is very complete"..."The control, now exercised over Companies is thus of a minute character and extends, not only to matters of engineering and of expenditure, but practically to all questions, both executive and administrative, connected with railway working." The foregoing are the *ipsissima verba* of the Resolution and it may be inferred that they do not overstate the case: when Government in its own Resolution describes its own stringency in such terms it is not surprising that the strong common-sense of our late Special Commissioner saw in the control of the Consulting Engineers a clog upon the feet of progressive railway management. As a practical railway man he quickly recognised that, however wisely conceived and intelligently administered, the office of Consulting-Engineers, in a bureaucratic country like India, was capable of inflicting grave injury upon the management of Companies, which would necessarily depend upon the individuality of the Consulting Engineer, and the control exercised by a man of liberal views bent upon interpreting the spirit of his instructions might vary widely from that of a less enlightened but equally zealous officer who carried out Government orders with exact literal accuracy. The latter type has probably been more frequently represented than the former, and progressive administration has found itself thwarted and helpless in matters of vital importance by the absolutism of a conscientious official. The qualification "Consulting" has given an erroneous significance to the functions of the officers who have borne it, and "Criticising Engineer" would have more fitly described the value of their control. Had their functions been exercised in an advisory spirit much could have been forgiven to them, but they appear to have been largely critical and inquisitorial, unmindful of the fact that conditions had largely changed since the early days when strict control was very necessary.

At the present time nearly all the trunk line systems, formerly under guarantee, have become Government property and their working in most cases leased to the original owning Companies who depend almost entirely for results upon skilful management. Upon their greatly reduced capital, a moderate return is generally secured by the terms of the working contract, but for anything beyond they depend entirely upon the skill and economy with which they conduct their business. Under these altered circumstances the imposition of an absolute control, as exercised by the Consulting Engineers had become anomalous and in another country could not have been tolerated, but in India the bureau is a power in the land. However, this particular bureau is doomed to extinction and we trust that the powers of sanction which it is proposed to delegate to the Companies' Boards of Directors will infuse a healthier and more progressive spirit into railway management than has hitherto been possible under the regime of the Consulting Engineer. In future the latter official will perform similar duties to those of Board of Trade Inspectors of Railways in Great Britain as prescribed in Chapter IV of the Railway Act: these duties have been hitherto performed by Consulting Engineers in addition to others, and the new departure is therefore but a restriction of present functions, though as the curtailment is considerable it becomes necessary to provide for a large proportion of the existing administrative executive and office staff of the present Department which will be arranged in due course. Whilst conceding considerable powers of sanction to Companies' Boards of Directors the Government of India propose to retain in their own hands the limitation of expenditure by budget provision and audit check by the Examiners of Accounts attached to the several railways. Considering that Government is the actual owner of the property worked by the Companies, the latter safeguard appears reasonable, and the former arrangement permits of the most advantageous distribution of funds to the different railways, provided all claims are impartially considered. The new departure enlarges the scope of operations of the Railway Board and will accordingly be watched with interest. There is, on the part of a certain section of the community a disposition to disparage the usefulness of this new Department of Government, but it is yet too early to criticise, especially in view of the fact that they have not yet had time to set their house in order.

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THE HINDU FESTIVAL OF SUCCESS. To-DAY, on the tenth day of the current Hindu month called Asho, the Hindus celebrate a great festival called Dasara or "Vijya-Dasmi," that is, "the successful tenth (day)." It immediately follows the Navratri or festival of nine nights to which we referred yesterday, and is also like it connected with the seasons. It marks the final break up of the monsoon and the end of the rainy season. In former days when there were no railways and metalled roads in this country, and all communication between the districts was chiefly by means of carts along rough roads, this festival of the Dasara was very important as all communications reopened on this day after the monsoon, during the four months of which they had all stopped. The Marathas in the days of their supremacy generally opened their campaigns and raiding excursions on this day, because soldiers can then march through the country easily and unobstructed. This "successful tenth" is considered by the Hindus and also by the other people of this country who come in contact with them and imbibe some of their superstitions, as a very auspicious day. Several great events in their former history or mythology are said to have happened on it. The army of Duryodhan was defeated by the hero Arjun, and the sons of Pandu successfully entered Wyrat Nagar, as related in the epic of the Mahabharata, on this day. Rama, the hero of the other epic of Ramayana, also defeated and destroyed Ravan, the demon-king of Ceylon, on the Dasara. Hindus worship on this day the tree called Shumee, *mimosa sumae*, like Arjun and the Pandava brothers who hung up their arms on it and worshipped it, as related in the Mahabharata. This very interesting ceremony is thus described by the late Alexander Forbes: "They address the tree under the name of Upurjit, 'the invincible goddess,' sprinkle it with five ambrosial liquids called *panchamrata*, wash it with water, and hang garments upon it; they light lamps and burn incense before the symbol of this goddess, make *chandlos* or marks upon the tree, sprinkle it with rose-coloured water, set offerings of food before it, and perform the ceremony of circumambulation repeating as they walk round: 'Shumee pacifies for sins, Shumee destroys enemies, Shumee cures disease, Shumee procures success in every object.' Then turning themselves round, they worship in succession the ten *dig-pals* or protectors of the ten points of Heaven, beginning with Indra, the deity of the East whom they thus address: 'In the East whatever works I have, to those works cause success': and proceeding similarly with the other nine." Many of the Hindus take earth from the roots of the shumee tree, a few of its leaves, some betel-nut and a stalk of the wheat that has grown up around the model temple of Durga which we had occasion to describe yesterday. They make a ball of all these and keep it about their body as an amulet, especially when travelling. The piece of wheat stalk they fit upright as an ornament in their turbans. The Dasara may also be called the festival of horses, as these useful animals are on this day garlanded and bedecked with yellow flowers, and fed on a kind of pudding made specially for them of wheat flour and clarified butter and sugar. Many of the horses of Hindus and even Parsis and Khojas may be seen to-day going about the town with these pretty garlands round their necks and feet in addition to their harness. The Dasara is the soldiers' feast and the horse may be called one of the useful implements of war, especially among Marathas on whose plundering raids this fleet animal was essential. Hence it is but natural that the horse should be honoured on this day. The Dasara is held in even greater honour in the south of India, especially Mysore where the Maharajah holds a grand *durbar*, and most acts of State of importance are initiated on this day. Many Native Princes, especially that of Baroda, hold gladiatorial combats and contests between various animals at their courts on the Dasara, and they are very popular among the people, just as bull-fights are in Spain.

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SALT IN SIND. THE effect of reduced duty was felt by the Salt Department in Sind last year, the increase in excise duty showing a net increase of Rs. 13,957. The greatest increase was in local salt which contributed to the revenue Rs. 23,917 more than in the previous year. European salt also increased slightly, but there was a decrease of over Rs. 10,000 in the Punjab salt imported by private agency. During the last five years, the highest revenue was obtained in 1902-03 when it was considerably over seven and three-quarter lakhs. The following year saw a fall of nearly a lakh and a quarter, and the increase of 1904-5 was not maintained in the following year. Last year, however, the revenue realised was Rs. 6,03,172. With this increase came a decrease in cost of expenditure, and the Rs. 1,34,016 is nearly one per cent. lower than in 1905-6. At present the production is not keeping pace with the demand, and extensions of the Salt Works at Maurypur are contemplated. Karachi, naturally, does the largest trade in salt and the increase in the sales there during the year was nearly thirty one thousand maunds, against which are decreases of about ten thousand maunds at Sukkur, Thar and Parkar. A large part of the Maurypur salt which is sold at Karachi is absorbed by the fish curing works at Khada and Shamspir which carry on a flourishing trade, exporting to Bombay, Rangoon, Colombo, Mombasa and Zanzibar. The balance, however, is large and, taking the population at 3,210,910, the figures given in the census of 1901, the average rate of consumption per head was 9·23 lbs. as against 8·87 lbs. in the previous year. "The reduction of duty from Rs. 1-8 to Re. 1 per maund, which was in force for only the last few days of the year," says the report "could have had but little effect upon this increase which must, therefore, be attributed partly to the effect of the previous reduction of duty, but chiefly to the abolition of licenses for the sale of salt throughout the Province, in consequence of which many petty dealers are proceeding to stock salt in their shops." For the first time the Maurypur works were visited by plague and there were 40 deaths, a high number in a population as small as five hundred. Prompt measures were taken and it has been decided that the workers' huts are insanitary, and it is hoped that new buildings will be sanctioned. Although it occurred since the close of the year the cyclone of June last is mentioned, it having done very heavy damage at Maurypur where the passes were damaged, part of the road destroyed and about two-thirds of the stock of salt, some fifty-six thousand maunds, destroyed.

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LORD ROSEBERY AND THE PEERS. WHEN Lord Rosebery was indulging his satire at the expense of the Government at Glasgow the other day, he incidentally rubbed home that now venerable retort that the Government which is so keen upon the abolition of the House of Lords has itself created no less than twenty peers within the last fifteen months. "And I have some hope that as the Cities of the Plain were saved, or were to be saved, if ten just men were among them, I trust to those twenty," etcetera, etcetera. And it is easy to imagine the roars of laughter which greeted this typically Roseberian sally. But we cannot help wondering if Lord Rosebery, who is a bit of a genealogist, when offering his sly digs at the score of virtuous Liberal peers of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's creation, did not contemplate the possibility that instead of their being able to save the Upper Chamber as the ten good men did the Cities of the Plain, that they might all be extinct and forgotten before the outer ramparts of the Lords were scaled. Yet such is by no means improbable. Surprising as it may seem, if no more peers were created the Lords would cease to exist probably within the space of a century. No less than two hundred peerages have become extinct, dormant, or abeyant within the last seventy years! It is a fine lesson in psychology to know that the wealthiest, strongest, sleekest, and most able caste of people in the world—the peers of Britain—lose their hereditary honours through failure of heirs at the rate of nearly three hundred coronets per century. A good illustration of this can be obtained from that section of the peerage whose honours have been either won in or are closely associated with India. Where are the Anglo-Indian great to-day? Where are the Marquesses of Dalhousie, Cornwallis and Hastings, who ruled the roast in India between fifty and a hundred years ago? Where the heirs of Lords Pigot and Macartney, Governors of Madras four or five generations since? Where the honours of those great soldiers, Lord Strathnairne (Sir Hugh Rose), of Lord Lake, Lord Napier of Merchistoun, and Wantage, V. C.? All as extinct as the dodo! Two other Governors of Madras who were peers, Lord Hobart and Lord Connemara, the latter well within living memory, left no heirs to perpetuate their short-lived titles. Another distinguished Madras Governor, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, was the last of his line, and the only Earl who ever governed Bombay, Lord Clare, has no representative now. Three Earls who were Governors-General of India—Auckland, Ellenborough, and Canning—were in the same heirless position, while the last Viceroy, Lord Curzon, is no better off in regard to his Irish barony, which does not descend to his daughters as do the gallant honours of Earl Roberts, and Lord Wolseley which also seem likely to become extinct in a generation or two. Thus it is obviously necessary that the House of Lords should be recruited from time to time by new creations of peers, and so long as such creations are rigidly confined to men who have rendered distinguished service to the State, an accession of even twenty peers in fifteen months will not be derogatory to the interests of that august Chamber.

THE N. Y. K. s.s. "Totomi Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore and the "Kagoshima Maru" arrived at Hongkong, both on the 14th instant.

MAJOR WODEHOUSE, Political Agent at Jhallamad, Kathiawar, is appointed as Political Agent at Kolhapore *vice* Colonel Ferris, who is retiring.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Britannia" will sail from No 2 Victoria Dock to-day. Medical inspection at 4 p. m. sharp.

THE Hon'ble Syed Hussain Bilgrami, newly appointed member of the India Council, will leave Hyderabad on the 21st instant and will embark at Bombay on the 26th for England, to take up his new duties.

THE Society for the Promotion of Criminal Anthropology has presented Governor Guild, of Boston, Massachusetts, with a protest against keeping in further solitary confinement Jesse Pomeroy, a murderer, who has suffered that punishment for thirty-three years.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 31st August last, amounted to Rs. 1,808, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 475. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st August last were Rs. 17,682, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,628.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 31st August last, amounted to Rs. 3,526, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 229. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st August last were Rs. 35,735, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 6,118.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley, Railway for the week ending 31st August last, amounted to Rs. 13,735, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,674. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st August last were Rs. 96,006 being an decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,120.

A GENTLEMAN who prefers to remain anonymous has, for the third year in succession, offered to add five shillings to every shilling collected at the Westbourne Wesleyan Church, Bournemouth, in aid of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society. When the collection was counted it was found to amount to £45 11s. 6d. To this the gentleman gave £227 17s. 6d.

MR. THOMAS BURROWES TRACY, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, died on Sept. 14. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he was appointed soon after the introduction of the system of competition, and joined the service in 1857. Throughout his career he served in what are now the United Provinces of Agra and Oude, filling in succession the posts of magistrate and collector, district judge, and Judicial Commissioner of Oude. He retired in 1887.

THE MAHRATTA PLOUGH. *

By Sir George Birdwood.

(Concluded from Monday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

e. "The Northern Konkan."—There has always existed along the Ulhas, so far as it is navigable to sea-going craft, a great emporium of oriental commerce, which, as this river became from age to age more and more silted up, gradually gravitated lower and lower down its course, from Kalyan, the Kalliana of the Greeks, in Buddhistic and later Brahmanical antiquity, to Thana, *i.e.*, Sthan, "the Settlement," in mediæval or Mahomedan times, and to the port of Bombay, its southern debouchure, in the modern, English period.

Bhiwindi, the Binda [Benda] of Ptolemy, five miles from the right bank of the Ulhas, opposite Kalyan, is thought to be an older Aryan mart than even the latter town; and was probably a primitive Vindhyan station; while the period of Portuguese supremacy in Western India is represented by Bassein, *i.e.*, Vassai, "the Settlement," at the extremity of the northern outlet of the Ulhas, which with its southern debouchure [and the sea], delimits a portion of the true mainland, the so-called "Island of Salsette," famous for its Buddhistic caves, dated between B.C. 100 and A.D. 50 at Kanheri. Chembur, two or three miles to the east of Mahim Causeway, joining Bombay to Salsette, and corresponding with the Portuguese town of Bandra west of Mahim, has been thought to be the Symulla [Simulla] of Ptolemy; but the latter is rather to be identified with Chaul, at the mouth of the Kundalika river in the Southern Konkan. Yet the white variety of the "pangri" [Erythrina indica] found by the ruined Hindu temple at this place,[*] and, in all the world, found only there, is to my mind a distinct relic of the ancient Buddhists, who as their grove at Lanavla, beyond the Bor "*ghat*" shows, were enthusiastic arboriculturists. About ten miles north of Bassein is the common creek of the Tansa river, flowing from the Tal "*ghat*," and of the sacred Vaitarna or Agashi river, the Goaris of Ptolemy, flowing from the Tal "*ghat*," and the other ghats more to the north, which lead off, through their eastward gradients, the sources of the Godavari. About fifteen miles east from Bassein is the shallow and rapidly disappearing breakwater connecting the Ulhas or Kalyan river with the Vaitarna, and with them forming the spurious "Island of Sopara" or "Island of Agashi"; where yet stands the town of Sopara, the capital of the Konkans from B.C. 1500 to A.D. 1310. It is mentioned in the Mahabharata, under the name Shurparaka, and also in the Mahawanso of Ceylon, and is now justly held to be the Ophir of the Bible, spelt Sophir by Josephus; this form of the word still denoting India among the Copts of Egypt and Abyssinia. Without doubt it is the Supara [*Soupara* and *Nousaripa* of Ptolemy] of the Greeks, placed by Ptolemy between Nasaripa [Nosari], in the Baroda [Gækwar] State and Symulla [Chaul] in the Southern Konkan. The well-known tope[†] here, was recently shown by Messrs. Mulock & Sinclair, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Buddhist relic mound, dating not later than A.D. 100, and one of the most interesting as yet excavated in India. The saintly associations of this tumulus probably account for the traditional sanctity of the "Island of Sopara" or "Agashi," not less than the origin of the Vaitarna in the same sacred summits of the Sahyadris with the deified "cattle-bearing" Godavari.

The Aryas must have been early attracted from Gujarat into the picturesque and gloriously umbrageous coast land of the Konkans: and it was by moving up the Konkan rivers, and scaling their innumerable "ghats," excavated by the descending rivers, that they finally reached and civilised Maharashtra, rather than through the forbidding Vindhyan regions of Gondwana and Baglana. The Buddhistic remains at Kanheri and Sopara, and the imposing later Brahmenical sculptures on the little inland of Elephanta, in Bombay Harbour, prove, by the great wealth lavished upon them, that all through antiquity, down to the rise of the Mahomedan power in Anterior Asia, the creeks and estuaries of the Konkans were everywhere the busy scenes of the immemorial trade carried on between the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Eastern Coast of Africa, and Western India. We witness it actually pictured for us on the contemporary wall paintings of the Buddhistic caves at Ajanta [B.C. 250—A.D. 250] at the extremity of the northern bifurcation, within the frontiers of the Nizam's Dominions, of the Chandor spur of the Syhadris. The inland routes of this commerce passed from Kalyan over the Bor "ghat" into the valley of the Kistna; and from Sopara over the Tul "ghat," into the upper valley of the Godavari, and on to Plithana [Paithan "Baithana" of Ptolemy] on the lower Godavari, and Tagara [‡] [Daulatabad, the Hindu Deogiri], about 50 miles north of Plutana; where, on the southern bifurcation of the Chandor hills, the sumptuous Buddhistic [‖] "viharas, and later Brahmanical [¶] pagodas at Ellura, like the marvellous mural paintings at Ajanta 50 miles north-east of Ellura, testify to the affluent resources of the ancient, pre-Mahomedan trade of Maharashtra at its eastern "termini," as graphically as do Kanheri and Elephanta at its western starting-places in the Konkans. From Nasica [Nasik] a branch from this easterly trunk road turned more to the north, and crossing in succession, the Chandor hills near Chandor, the Tapti river, the Sautpura mountains through the Sindhiva "ghat" the Narbada river, and the Vindhya mountains over the Jam "ghat," at last reached Ozene [Ujjain] and Sagida [Saketa Sagida or Sageda of Ptolemy] in Malva. These ancient routes are to be traced not only where they begin and end, but throughout their course, by the remains of Buddhistic and later Brahminical architecture, as at Karli in the Bor "ghat," where there is the largest and best preserved rock-cut "chaitya, or Buddhist memorial hall [church], hitherto discovered in India; and at Bhaja and Bedsa south of Karli; at Junnar north of Poona, and Nasik north of Junnar; and at Kolvi and Dumnar, near Ujjain. And the great Buddhist topes at Bhilsa [Sanchi] and Bharhut, 125 and 325 miles, respectively, east of Ujjain, are also indications of the far extended prosperity of the ancient trade of Maharashtra, rather than of the separate commerical system of the alluvial valley of the Ganges, cut off as the latter is from the lofty plains of the Godavari and the Kistna by the defiles of the Jumna; which from opposite Delhi to opposite Allahabad and Benares, form the Northern escarpment of the triangular trappen and granitic table-land of peninsular India. The beds of the Son and Narbada, forming a continuous waterway, slopping in opposite directions, from Patna [Palimbothra *i. e.*, Pataliputra] on the Ganges to Broach [Barygaza] at the mouth of the Narbada, seem to open out a thousand miles of direct inland communication, through the very heart of Gondwana, between Northern and Southern India; but so inaccessible are the Amarkantak high-lands, in which these rivers, and the Mahanadi, the river of Orissa, have their common source, and so precipitous is the channel of the Narbada, and so intricate that of the Son before it reaches the plain of the Ganges, that these rivers, so far from serving to overcome, rather aggravate the obstructions place by the Vindhya and the Satpura mountains to free intercourse between Hindustan and the Dakhan.

The strange admixture of religions ideas and practices current among the Mahrattas is only to be satisfactorily explained by the enlarged commercial intercourse with Anterior Asia and Egypt, and the West, enjoyed by Western India all through the great Buddhistic millennium from B.C. to A.D. 500. That commerce made Buddhism in the East, as, through Buddhism, it made Christianity in the West; while in Maharashtra, to the deeply-rooted and strongly infectous animism of the Vindhyan aborigines, and the Vedic polytheism of the Aryan settlers, it added the elements of Chaldæan sabaism, Egyptian asceticism, Roman stoicism, and some of the distinctive principles of that general humanitarianism of the period which at last found its highest expression in Christianity. Even Bible names are surmised to have been deified among the Mahrattas, who near Pandharpur worship an image called Bawa-Adam, and in the Berars another known as Jabral-Abral [? the angel Gabriel]. I am satisfied that the glory of the legendary Hindu rajah Vikramditya [of Ujjain] of this period, is in part the reflected glory of Augustus Cæsar; and that "the Nine Gems" of Vikramadityas Court are none other than Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and rest of the Augustan poets.

It was, in all probability, in the course of this secular trade between the East and West, and long before it became so intimate as it did between the dates of Alexander the Great and Justinian I., that the characteristic Mahratta drill ploughs, the "moghar" and "pabhar" were introduced into Western India direct from Chaldæa.

f. "The Southern Konkan".—Jinjira, at the mouth of the romantic Rajpuri creek, below Chaul in the Southern Konkan, is supposed to be the Sinerus of the Greeks and Romans, and Mhasla, at the head of the creek, the Mosapallè of Ptolemy. Below Jinjira are Benkot, at the mouth of the Savitri river, flowing from Mahableshwar, and Dabhol, at the mouth of the Vashishti, both places of some trade in the Mahomedan or mediæval period; Ratnagiri, at the mouth of the Bhatya; Deogiri or Devgad, absurdly identified by some with the ancient Tagara; Malvan, at the mouth of the Kalayali, where the trappean formation is last seen in the Konkan; and Vengurla, where the gneissic series of Southern India first makes it self prominent on the Malabar Coast. None of these exiguous ports ever accommodated anything more than a precarious local trade, and being thus inaccessible to the international trade of antiquity, the narrow alpine strip of the Konkans between Chaul and Goa was never fully brought under its denationalizing influences, and remained all through the thousand years of the predominance of Buddhism in Hindustan, and the Dakhan so far south as the left bank of the lower Kistna, a safe refuge of the families of the conservative Aryan priesthood now known as the Konkanast Brahmans. The Brahmans of the Ganges valley effect to despise them, and in their disdainful and despiteful ignorance apply literally to them the traditional cognomen they bear of "Chitpavan" *i. e.*, "a corpse saved from the funeral pyre," a figurative epithet, which probably condenses in a word the long history of their almost miraculous survival from the fire of Buddhistic persecution. But whatever may be the interpretation of the local legend of their origin, they are a well-grown, handsome race of men, with fair complexions, light grey eyes, and strikingly intellectual faces, and obviously of far purer Aryan blood than any other Hindu people east of the Gandak and Son, or south of the Kistna: and above all else, they present, in their manly and joyous national temperament, a complete moral antithesis to the witty and plaintive Bengali Babus, a radically Turanian race. Such being their inherent aristocratic characteristics, it is not surprising that, on the collapse of Buddhism, and during the decline of the Mahomedan power in India, emerging from their obscure retreat in the Southern Konkan, they gradually, as of natural right, gathered into their masterful hands the whole administrative, political, and social, control of the nascent Mahratta nationality, and from the Peshawar downwards, become the first and foremost personages throughout the Dakhan. Their mental superiority is shown by the manner in which their historic family names crowd the honours-lists of the Bombay University.

The "Chit-pavan" women are of the most refined type of feminine loveliness; and in the sweetness, grace, and dignity of their highbred beauty, at once modern in its exquisite delicacy and antique in its fearless freedom, they might well be taken for the Greek originals of the Tanagra "figurines," awaked to a later life among the tropical gardens and orchards and cocoanut groves of the Southern Konkan. One never wearies of watching them, as seen in the dewy morning in their gardens, perambulating, in archaic worship, the altar of Holy Basil [tulsi, Ocymum sanctum] placed before every Hindu house; or of an afternoon as they pass, in fetching water, to and from the near riverside, or the lotus-laden tank of the village temple, all in flowing robes of cotton, of unbleached white, or dyed a single Colour, pink, scarlet, black, green, or primrose yellow, presenting as they move, in the deepening shadows of the trees, along the red laterite roads, and illumined across the blue sea by the sidelong rays of the declining sun, the richest chromatic effects, in all the bright glamour of a glowing Turner or a Claude. And the outward and visible charms of these fair Chit-pavnis faithfully mirror the innate virtues of their pure and gentle natures; for they are perfect daughters, perfect wives and perfect mothers, after the severely disciplined self-sacrificing, Hindu ideal, the ideal also of Solomon and Sophocles and St. Paul and St. Augustine remaining modestly at home as the proper sphere of their duties unknown beyond their families, and seeking in the happiness of their children their greatest pleasure and in the reverence of their husbands the amaranthine[*] crown ["*ton amarantinon tes doxes stephanon*"] of a true woman's glory in the highest.

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[*] The discoverer of this tree was Mr. Bhasker, the "Karbhari" of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, where I was careful to propagate innumerable cuttings from it, and to widely distribute them, even so far as Egypt.

[†] This Anglo-Indian word has a double derivation, viz., from the Sanskrit *stupa*, "a tumulus," as here; and the Canarese *topu*, "a clump of trees," as here also; the tope at Sopara having been so called by both Europeans and natives, from the vegetation on it, chiefly *karanda* bushes [Carissa Carandas], long before it was recognised, and first by Mr. Mulock, as a Buddhist mound.

[‡] Tagara has also been indentified with Deogiri, at the mouth of the Deogiri river, in the Ratnagiri District of the Southern Konkan, and the natural seaport of the Kolhapur State; while Mr. T. F. Fleet, of the Bombay Civil Service, indentifies Tagara with the town Kolhapur itself, one of his arguments being that the "tagara [Tabernæmontana coronaria]" grows freely in its neighbourhood. There is a town called Tegur, a few miles N. E. of Dharwar.

[‖] Vihara is a Sanskrit word meaning a Buddhist convent, and is traced in the name of the Province of Behar, in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal; of the village on the Island of Salsette, near the great reservoir of the Bombay Waterworks; and, according to Colonel Yule "[Hobson-Fobson]," of the city of Bokhara in Central Asia.

[¶] The Anglo-Indian word "pagoda," has also, like "tope," a double derivation, viz., from the Sanskrit "dhatu-garbha "relic receptacle" [literally "tooth-womb]," though the Cyngalese dagaba; and from the Portuguese "pagao, a pagan." In India, however, the word "pagoda" is always applied to the idol-temples of the Hindus, and the word "tope" to the relic-mounds of the Budhists. The "pagodas" of China and Burmah are Buddhist temples built [nominally] in seven stories.

[*] All-a-down the delectable Malabar Coast the women wear the flowers of the Globe Amaranth (*Gomphrena globosa*), cultivated in every garden in their hair. Compare 1 Peter v. 4.; and 1 Cor. ix. 25.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report of the Distribution of Prizes to the pupils of our Society Schools held on Saturday last in Prarthana Samaj, that appeared in your yesterday's issue, in order that there may be no misunderstanding amongst our subscribers, donors friends and sympathisers and the general public, I beg to say that most of our Society Institutions have not buildings of their own, but only the first two viz., Dadabhai Nowroji Poor Boys' Seminary and Free Reading Room and Library have a building of their own at Chikalwadi near Wallace Flour Mill, through the kindness and generosity of Mr. D. G. Sukhadwalla. As to the Chinchpoogli Free Day and Night School and Free Library and Reading Room they are located in Welinkar Building at Chinchpoogli where we pay Rs. 45 rent per month. And the Colaba Free Night School is having its classes in the Colaba Municipal Marathi School free of rent by the kind permission of Mr. N. B. Masani, Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. MAHALE,
Hony. Secy.,
S. P. E. M.

THE executive of the Miners' Association is memoralising the Government, urging that the fact that coolies are compelled to make up arrears of time lost through imprisonment and detention in hospital endangers the whites and is likely to lead to rioting.

CONSIDERABLE feeling has been aroused in literary and theatrical circles at Berlin by the prohibition of the play, "Das Ungeheuer," by Dr. Von Lehmann, which was to have been produced at the Neues Theater there, at the beginning of October. It has been prohibited on political grounds. The play deals with the corruption which it alleges reigns among all classes of the Russian public service. Its light satirical style is quite inoffensive. Dr. Lehmann has appealed to the High Court against the censor's decision.

IMPORTANT developments are in contemplation at Portsmouth for the storage of oil for naval use. Oil as fuel has long since passed the experimental stage, and the present method of storing it in converted gunboats is entirely inadequate to supply the large number of warships which burn it either as supplementary fuel or in place of coal, as is the case with all new torpedo craft. The new scheme which the Admiralty have in view is the construction of several huge tanks having a storage capacity of about 20,000 tons. The site for these tanks is on the Gosport side of the harbour adjacent to the Clarence Victualling Yard. A pier or jetty is to be built in Clarence Creek, which is to be extensively dredged to allow the largest battleship or cruiser going alongside the pier. From the tanks there will be pipes to the pier, and the oil will by this means be run into the warships' own tanks.

THE COMING RAILWAY FIGHT.

REPLY OF THE DIRECTORS.

Union Refused Recognition.

CONFERENCE CONSIDERED USELESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The Railway Companies and Associations have replied to Mr. Bell that the Companies are unanimous in thinking that no advantage would arise from a conference on the subject of the meaning of recognition of the Union, Mr. Bell's speeches and letters to the Companies individually having made misapprehension impossible.

Home Rails fell on the Stock Market.

The Scottish Railways, acting jointly, have directed that the men's notices shall be accepted immediately they are tendered, and that none shall be re-engaged. They are sanguine of victory.

Mr. Bell, in an interview, said he would not approach the Board of Trade as he was snubbed in 1897.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Mr. Lloyd George, in an interview, said that the railway situation was an exceedingly delicate one and that it would be madness for him to say anything at such a serious juncture.

He declined to say whether the Board of Trade would intervene.

LATER.

It is expected that the ballot of railway men will be completed on October 28th.

Enquiries at the branches indicate that the majority are in favour of a strike.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

First Studies in Administration

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Crown Prince was to-day admitted to the Ministry of the Interior for a year to study the administration.

THE BOMBAY STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

German Lines not Competing.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The Hamburg-American Line and the Norddeutscher Lloyd deny that they have any intention of inaugurating a steamship line to Bombay.

THE MOROCCO PROBLEM.

Mulai Hafid's Envoys.

NOT ACKNOWLEDGED BY BRITAIN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Mulai Hafid's envoys called at the Foreign Office, but were not admitted.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Secret Operations.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Channel and Home fleets, with the cruiser squadrons, mustered yesterday to begin a fortnight's secret manœuvres in the North Sea. Lord Charles Beresford will direct operations.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS.

Conflicting Reports.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Vienna is agitated by conflicting reports regarding the Emperor's health, in spite of the semi-official announcement made last evening that there was a distinct turn for the better.

HOME POLITICS.

The Fight with Socialism.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The papers continue to dwell on the prospective fight with Socialism.

They publish prominently a letter from Lord Rosebery to a correspondent, declaring that the most melancholy feature of the recent Kirkdale election was the complete effacement of Liberalism, leaving a straight issue between Socialism and Protection.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Mr. Hobhouse's Departure.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Mr. Hobhouse, Chairman of the Decentralisation Commission, will embark on the P. and O. s. s. "India," at Marseilles, on the 1st November.

THE SLUMP IN WALL STREET.

Bankers Combine to Support Stocks.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

A Syndicate of powerful Wall Street Bankers has been formed to support American stocks against the persistent slump which has been exceptionally acute during the last few days

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

EX-GOVERNORS AS DIRECTORS.

Sir West Ridgeway's Opinion.

HANDSOME DIVIDENDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Sir J. West Ridgeway, at the meeting of the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries, announced a dividend of twenty one per cent. on the Ordinary and of seventy-five pe-cent. on the Deferred Shares.

He rebutted the criticisms of the lease which was beneficial to both the Company and the Ceylon Government.

He justified the employment of ex-Governors on the Board, but sympathised with the Colonial Office Circular enjoining caution in the matter. He himself consulted the Colonial Office before joining the Board.

It was impossible to say whether there would be any fishery in 1908 pending the result of the inspection of the banks.

RAILWAY DISASTER AT SHREWSBURY.

Sixteen Killed and Many Injured.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Crewe-Bristol Express, with Glasgow, Liverpool, York, and Hull coaches attached, left the rails at a curve while entering Shrewsbury, last night.

Sixteen persons were killed and many injured.

All the coaches, except the last, were derailed.

TRAM SMASH AT HALIFAX.

Three Killed and Thirty-One Injured.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

A workmen's tramcar was wrecked at Halifax this morning. It rushed down a steep hill and the brake failed to act.

Three were killed and thirty-one seriously injured.

NEW DOCK FOR DREADNOUGHTS.

To Cost One Million Pounds.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Plans have been finally approved for a new dock at Portsmouth to accommodate battleships of the "Dreadnought" type.

It will be 900 feet long and 100 feet wide, and will cost £1,000,000 sterling.

THE KING OF SIAM.

Starts for Malta.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

King Chulalongkorn, aboard the "Birma," has left Syracuse for Malta.

THE CESAREWITCH.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The betting on the Cesarewitch is as follows:—

3 to 1 Battingless.
6 to 1 Demure.
8 to 1 Royal Dream.
9 to 1 Madame de Soubise.
10 to 1 Wuffy.
100 to 7 Outbreak.
100 to 6 The White Knight.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 15.

Mr. Harkishen Lal gave a garden party at his house in Lahore on Monday in honour of Mr. Keir Hardie.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER, 15.

Mr. Keir Hardie arrived here by train to-day. There was no demonstration at the Station and he declined to make any statement about his subsequent movements.

THE PUBLIC MEETINGS BILL.

A Protest from Ahmednagar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, OCTOBER 15.

A monster meeting of representatives from the City and Districts of Ahmednagar was held to protest against Bill No. 4 of 1907 for the suppression of public meetings. Mr. Keshavrao Patwardan presided. Delegates from the Talukah attended. Resolutions condemning the Bill were passed and telegraphed to the Viceroy and the Secretary of the State. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

MARK TWAIN has been one of the many visitors to the Lusitania at New York, and was profoundly impressed by the size of the ship and the sense of power conveyed by her appearance. "I shall have to tell Noah all about this when I meet him," he observed.

JUDGE LANDIS, who assessed the £5,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil Company, is said to be a "nervous wreck," as the result, says our Washington correspondent, of overwork incidental to his duties within the last three months in Chicago.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Rumoured Dissensions at Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 15.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that rumours from Kabul seem to point towards an early return of the Amir to his capital. His Majesty, who is now at Mazar-i-Shariff, is expected to leave that place towards the close of Ramzan and to travel direct to Kabul postponing, for the present his visit to the mountainous region of Badakshan It is believed that the change in the original programme is due to discussions which have arisen among the Amir's brothers which necessitate his presence in Kabul. On the other hand, it seems unlikely that the tour will be resumed until the present fast is over unless for some very urgent reason.

THE BHUTAN MISSION.

Probable Route to be Followed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 15.

The complimentary mission which is going to Bhutan to attend the proclamation of the Tongsa Penlop as Maharaja will take a route *via* Phari over Tremo La into the valley of Par Chha. The route has been selected because of the advantage of crossing only one hugh pass the Tremo La, and although it would have been possible to have gone *via* Ha Jong this would have necessitated crossing two high and difficult passes one of which, Ha La, is dangerous and is considered a veritable death trap. The Tremo La is just above Phari, about three miles and over 16,000 feet with an easy ascent on the Phari side but a very rough descent on the other.

The side takes three days to reach Dak Gye Jong, the First Bhutanese outpost towards Tibet. Another march down through the beautiful valley will bring the traveller to Panch, one of the chief strongholds and principal centres of administration of Western Bhutan. From there it will take four to six days' marching according to the route selected to reach Pankha, the capital. The country is fairly easy and possible to ride.

THE CHITTAGONG FIRE.

Extent of Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

The "Indian Daily News" says that the details of the disastrous fire at Chittagong jetty No. 1 show that the damage amounts to ten lakhs and is distributed as follows:—

Jute—Messrs. David and Co., Rs. 6,00,000; Messrs Ralli Bros., Rs. 3,00,000; Buildings etc. Rs 1,00,000.

The total insurance upon the sheds and their contents amounted to eighteen lakhs, distributed as follows:—North British, Rs. 12,00,000; Manchester, Rs. 3,00,000; Phœnix Rs. 1,75,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, Rs. 1,25,000.

The salvage will be very small owing to the almost complete absence of fire appliances.

Messrs. Landale and Clark have been appointed assessors on behalf of the Insurance Companies and Mr. R. L. B. Gall, accompanied by a representative of the companies, proceeds to the scene of the fire this morning.

ELECTRIC IRON SMELTING.

Investigations for Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGARORE, OCTOBER 15.

Hearing that Doctor Stephans of Turin has discovered a process of smelting iron by electricity, the Mysore Government have deputed the State Geologist on three months' visit to Italy and Sheffield to study the above and other smelting processes.

POLICE MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 15.

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore lately urged the withdrawal of magisterial powers from Amildars on the ground that they, as the chief investigating police officers, cannot but be prejudiced when exercising their magisterial functions. The Mysore Government have now resolved to give the scheme a year's trial by withdrawing magisterial powers from a few Amildars. If this works well, the system will be extended.

THE THAKORE OF RAJKOT.

Investiture with Full Powers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 15.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot will be invested with administrative powers on the 21st instant, by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Mr. Kotak, the Naib Karbhari of Wankaner, will be appointed Karbhari of Rajkot.

AN ABANDONED MEETING.

Weak Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

The public indignation meeting to protest against the closing of squares for public meetings, to have been held in Green Park last evening, did not come off. The meeting was postponed as it was Ashtami day.

RAILWAY THEFTS.

Chief Engineer's Capture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 14.

The Chief Engineer of the Assam-Bengal Railway arrived from England this morning and signalised his appearance by capturing a man who was travelling on the footboard of his railway carriage.

THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 14.

The Maharaja of Bikanir arrived here to-day and will be a guest at Viceregal Lodge.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD IN POONA.

Seth Ram Narayan Amarchand Honoured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 15.

A Durbar of a very interesting character was held by the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., Commissioner, Southern Division, this evening, at the Council Hall, for the purpose of presenting Seth Ram Narayen Amarchand with the *Sanad*. A large and distinguished gathering was present at the Durbar.

Mr. Logan on rising to address the assembly referred at length to the public services and chatities of the Seth. He said that Rao Saheb Ram Narayen Amarchand was one of those pleasing characters who, while keenly attentive to their own business and making plenty of money out of it, find time also to display public spirit and to render valuable services both to Government and to the community. In the three famines that have afflicted the Deccan in his time he was not only benevolent himself but was the cause of benevolence in others, and in the last two famines which occurred in 1896 and 1901 he was the leading spirit in the establishment of a shop for selling cheap grain to the poor. On both these occasions he received the thanks of Government and he holds a Certificate from our former Governor Lord Northcote to the effect that his "famine service in 1901 was distinguished." The epidemic of plague in Poona in 1898-99 gave Mr. Ramnarayen another opportunity of doing a public service under conditions far more unpleasant and dangerous than those of famines. He was one of those who volunteered to co-operate with the Government officers who were then making heroic efforts to extirpate the pest, and again received the thanks of Government for the valuable assistance he gave in that capacity. At a later time he assisted Lady Northcote in the distribution of charity among the poor of the city. He also holds a Certificate of good and willing service rendered in the Census of 1901. But besides the service which he thus rendered to Government he has busied himself in the encouragement of native industries. Besides that he has promoted exhibitions in the city, one in 1886, and again in 1889. He is at present cooperating with other Poona citizens to promote a new weaving industry. He is one of the oldest Councillors of Poona City Municipality and of the Suburban Municipality. He has little acquaintance with the theories of European philosophers and politicians, but he has discovered by his intelligence how to be an excellent citizen and patriot.

With some further remarks Mr. Logan hoped that the honor now conferred on him may be a prelude to other honors.

The Durbar concluded with the distributipn of flowers, *pan* and *attar*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS OCTOBER 15.—Arthur, Lt. Ord. Dept. on leave, from Simla.

Maxwell, Lt, XI Lancers, on M. C. from Rawal Pindi.

Ronaldson, Major, H.S.I. on M. C. from London.
Mackenzie, Lt, R.A.M.C., on leave, from London.
Gough, Capt, 15th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Peeke, Major, R.A.M.C.. on M. C. from Campbellpore.
Boiley, Capt, Lanc. Regt. on M. C. from Ranikhet.
Fellows, Capt, 30th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Jackson, Capt, A.V.C., on duty, from Bangalore.
Porter, Capt, I. A., on leave, from Bangalore.
Foster, Lt., I.A., on leave, from Bangalore.
Forman, Col., R.A.M.C. on duty, to Simla.
M. C. Caskill, Capt, the Guides, from leave, to Mardan.
Morton, Major, R.E. on furlough from leave, to England.
Sudds, Capt, A.V.D. to join to Calcutta.
Mackenzie, Lt, R.A.M.C. on leave, to Australia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

The following have passed in subject C for promotion:—

Lieutenants H. T. Skinner, D. S. Graham, B. O'Duff, and W. O. Gibbs, Capt B. H. Brown, Lieut. H. F. Lewis, Capt. A. W. Tennis, Lieut. H. R. A. Hunt and Lieut Del W. Passy.

THE CENTRAL INDIA MILL.

The thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday evening at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Tata presiding.

The directors' report stated:—The directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their thirty-third annual report for the year ended 30th June 1907 together with the audited balance sheet, revenue and profit and loss accounts. The total profits earned during the year are Rs. 14,89,633-9-9; to which is added balance brought forward Rs. 1,31,645-9-1; making a total of Rs. 16,21, 279 2-10. From this sum the directors have paid ad-interim dividend at Rs. 65 per whole and Rs. 32-8 0 per half share, Rs. 6,09,375-0-0; credited to provident fund Rs. 20,000-0-0; and Officers' Recreation Room Fund Rs. 500-0 0. They now recommend that a final dividend be paid at Rs. 85 and Rs. 42 8-0 per whole and half share absorbing Rs. 7,96,875-0-0; and carry forward to next account Rs. 1,94,529-2-10; Rs. 16,21,279 2 10. A sum of Rs. 70,512-14-4 is debited to the depreciation and renewal fund account for old machinery thrown out. Though there was almost no plague during the year under report, the scarcity of labour continued and is likely to increase in the future. Efforts are continuously made to import labour, but with little success. About 40 workmen's cottages are now ready, and still 9 are being erected on the plot of ground leased by the Company from the Municipality. They are specially intended for imported labour, which might be induced to stay if good, healthy accommodation be provided for it. The new pair of engines capable of developing 1,700 I. H. P. are now erected and will be ready for starting almost at once. The electric driving plant for dye and bleach house is in working order. The Mills and Ginning Factories have worked satisfactorily, but owing to the high price of cotton and comparatively low price of yarn and irregular attendance of work-people, the profit for the year, though above the average, is still not quite so large as that of the last year which was one of exceptional prosperity. As the depreciation, mill insurance and other funds are considered sufficiently large to meet contingencies, so far as they could be foreseen at present, no additions are made to them this year; but as usual interest at 4 per cent. is credited to the funds, which will benefit to that extent. The directors have placed to the credit of the members of the provident fund a sum equal to that contributed by them during the year, namely, Rs. 10,162-6-0 debiting the same to the provident fund account.

Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Dawur, one of the auditors of the Company died on 24th May last and the directors have appointed Mr. Mancherjee Merwanjee Mehta in his place.

The directors' report and audited balance sheet up to 30th June last were passed. A dividend of Rs. 85 for the whole share and of Rs. 42 8-0 for the half share were declared. The nomination of Mr. Mancherji Merwanjee Mehta as an auditor of the Company was approved.

Messrs Hormusjee Eduljee Bamjee and Nowrojee Bapoojee Saklatvala were reelected directors and Messrs. Maneckji Hormusjee Dawar, and Mancherjee Merwanjee Mehta, were appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE publishers of a series of books containing works by Lamb and Dean Farrar have received letters from a press-cutting agency, addressed to "Charles Lamb, Esq.," and "Dean Farrar, Esq." In these the advantages of the agency are pointed out, and an offer made to send notices and reviews.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Military Arrangements.

The Bombay Brigade Orders of Tuesday, 15th October, contain the following notification:—

Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., appointed by H. M. the King Emperor to be Governor of the Bombay Presidency, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Friday, the 18th October, by the P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. "Oriental," and will be received on arrival with all the Military honours due to his position.

In accordance with the above the Officer Commanding, Royal Artillery, Colaba, will arrange to fire a salute of 17 guns from the Saluting Battery, on Sir George Clarke's arrival at the steps of the Apollo Bunder.

A second salute of 17 guns will be fired on conclusion of reading the Warrant of Appointment after Sir George Clarke's arrival at the Secretariat. The signal for firing this salute will be the hoisting of the flag at the Secretariat.

The 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will furnish a Guard of Honour with Band and Regimental Colour, at the Apollo Bunder, to be drawn up in position at 7 a. m.

The 109th Infantry will furnish a Guard of Honour with Band and Regimental Colour, at Government House, Malabar Hill, to be drawn up in position at 8 a. m.

The 116th Infantry will furnish a Guard of Honour with Band and Regimental Colour, at the Secretariat, to be drawn up in position at 7-15 a.m.

Guards of Honour will receive Sir George Clarke with a Royal Salute and Bands will play the National Anthem.

The Guard of Honour at the Secretariat will salute the Governor-Designate, on his arrival at the Secretariat, and will also salute the Governor on his departure.

The route to be taken by the procession will be from the Apollo Bunder, *via* Apollo Bunder Road and the Fountain opposite the Sailors' Home, *via* Mayo Road, to the Secretariat: on leaving the Secretariat, the road leading in front of Watson's Hotel into Esplanade Road, thence by the West of the Floral Fountain, to Hornby Road.

The Officer Commanding H.M.S. "Highflyer" has arranged to line the route from the Apollo Bunder towards the Fountain opposite the Sailors' Home.

The remainder of the route towards the Secretariat and thence towards the Floral Fountain will be lined by the troops of the garrison as follows:—

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—From the left of the men of H. M. S. Highflyer to about the corner of Mayo Road.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—From the left of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifles to about the corner of Esplanade Road.

The B. B & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps.—From the left of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles to about the Bombay Club.

The 109th Infantry.—From the left of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Corps towards the Floral Fountain.

The space between the gates of the Secretariat will be lined on the West of the Road only.

Troops will be extended at three paces interval.

The tramway lines will be left clear, the portion of the roads to the West of the lines only being lined.

The troops lining the streets will present arms by Companies by word of command as Sir George Clarke's carriage approaches, and Bands will play the National Anthem.

Troops lining streets should be in position at 7 a. m. These troops will not march off until the receipt of special orders to do so.

The Bombay Light Horse will form part of the travelling escort of Sir George Clarke, and should be formed up in position at the Apollo Bunder at 7 a. m.

Heads of Military Departments and Officers Commanding Regiments will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at space marked 'A,' at 7 a. m.

Dress for all ranks.—Review order; Summer clothing.

SOMETHING NEW IN LIVING PICTURES.

In these days, when the evenings are long and amusements rare, anything that will afford a pleasant divertissement is to be eagerly welcomed. Even a series of living pictures, if original and of sufficient interest, may serve to break the spell of boredom induced by the present depressing weather in Bombay. Hence we appreciate the enterprise of the proprietors of the new Cinemetagraph show on the Maidan who, unapalled by the fate of the last exhibition of the same kind, have erected a building which is as inviting inside as it is externally artistic. And the outward attractiveness of the building, the neat iron railings, the imitation brickwork entrances, the brilliant lights and the band in no way belie the excellence of the pictures to be seen within. We can, therefore, confidently recommend any bored Bombayite to the Cinematograph Exhibition on the Maidan, with the assurance that as agreeable an hour can be spent there as anywhere in the city. There are three shows a night, and for Europeans the hour from seven to eight is perhaps the pleasantest. The pictures we have had the pleasure of seeing were almost as educative as humorous. The first series was a really wonderful chapter of events in the course of a Customs gendarmes' hunt after a pack of dog-smugglers. The dogs are of a sturdy and sagacious type, and amazingly trained to the art of escaping inland from the coast, where the smugglers have loaded them with contraband. With their goods strapped to their backs they went up hill and down dale with grim determination to elude their pursuers, and the perfectness of their training was illustrated by the promptitude with which they took cover in the bracken and lay still as mice when the gendarmes were in their vicinity. These brainy dogs let nothing betray them. Smuggled goods dropped by one dog are picked up by the dog behind in its jaws and brought along with human sagacity. The race ends of course with victory for the dogs. Many other pictures of a like instructive kind are given. An Eastern magician goes through some wonderful tricks of the disappearing lady type, only minus the aid of the box, the drapery, ropes, and stage assistants. There is an old-fashioned paper chase in a score or so of living pictures, and there is a tragic story of a Corsican vendetta and the pursuit of the assassin, in a remarkably diversified country, embracing wood and stream, and cliff and crag and sea, and ending up by the suicide of the murderer to save himself from the rope. The series ends with a very mirth provoking story, in which some boys attach a bundle of air balloons to the wig of a lady sitting on a seat in the park. The ascent of the balloons promptly tears the wig from the dame's pate, who heads a pursuit, in the course of which Eiffel Towers, ladders and chimneys are ascended, and no end of hilarity generated. A visit to the Cinematograph between 7 and 8 is a good appetiser.

THE marriage arranged between Arthur J. W. Kitchin, of the Indian Civil Service, and Mildered Murray, eldest daughter of the Rev. Cannon F. W. Murray, of Stone Haven, Sidcup, formerly rector of Stone, Greenhithe, will take place on October 31, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, at half-past two o'clock.

ONE-third of the total railway stock in the United States paid no dividends last year, says Laffan. The amount of dividends declared on the remainder is equivalent to 6·03 per cent., which is a large increase on 1905.

SUNDAY rest in Germany is to be enforced in future much more strictly than hitherto (says the "Telegraph"), in pursuance of orders from the Minister of the Interior, who is determined that no labour, unless absolutely necessary, shall be done on the Sabbath day.

HOME NOTES.

COMPANY MANNERS.

The Wellman Airship.

A BIG TUNNEL.

LORD ASHTOWN AND "ANSWERS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

THE methods of procedure among public companies in the United States that have been revealed within the last few weeks show the vastness of the scale on which America does everything, especially what can lead by a short cut to wealth and power. The Pennsylvania scandals connected with the building and furnishing of the State Capital are the result of the most shameless peculation on the part of contractors and others. This has now come to the cognisance of the Courts of Law; the "dossier" includes overcharging for work and materials, the substitution of bad for good materials at the highest price for good, cheating in specifications and in the accepting of contracts, as well as falsification of accounts. The woodwork, it is alleged, was paid for at nearly twelve times its cost, and everything else appears to have been supplied on the same noble scale, even down to the arrangements for blacking the boots of members. The whole building according to liberal American estimates, should not have cost more than £800,000, whereas no less was paid for it than £2,600,000, over three times as much. Philadelphia must have reached a very high degree of official corruption if such wholesale overcharging—to apply a mild term to the transactions—could occur over one building alone. The city appears to have roused up suddenly to a consciousness that unblushing bribery was making sad havoc in the City Treasury, and the people grew determined to learn how such robbery was carried on. They inquired into a contract with the gas company, assembled in crowds to overawe the officials of the Municipality and terrified them into rescinding the contract, which was, by all accounts, inexcusably in favour of the gas company. The Governor of Alabama will hold, early in November, a special session of the Legislature to consider the question, "Who controls the State, the people or the railroads?" This sounds almost Gilbertian, but is no doubt an indication of a rebellion against the tyranny of Trusts. The failure of the New York City Railway Company, after it had swept in enormous profits for the promoters and directors, is a most terrible disaster that is bound to spread ruin broadcast. It was the richest street-railway property in the world, according to the "Times" correspondent. Now that competent receivers are placed over the insolvent company, it may be that some measure of justice may fall to the share of the people who were exploited by those whom the New York "World" does not hesitate to dub "master thieves." The dispute between the past and present presidents of "The Illinois Central Railroad" is another instructing little scandal. Mr. Fish made some very uncomplimentary statements in a circular to the stockholders on the 21st of September, and Mr. Harahan, the president, replied saying they were untrue and relating the circumstances under which Mr. Stuyvesant Fish had been deposed from his presidentship. He had, it seems, lent himself £300,000 from the Company's Treasury on very inadequate security and when he could not repay the money, individual directors supplied him with a loan to enable him to do so. Unfortunately America is not the only country where irregular company manners prevail. Madras has experienced a striking illustration of what can be done by influential directors, but Sir George Arbuthnot's trial and heavy sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment will hardly banish cupidity from the minds of company promoters.

The Chief Engineer of the Wellman Polar Expedition, Mr. Melvin Vaniman, was interviewed directly on his arrival in England from Spitzbergen. He is the first to return to England of the three engineers who formed the crew of the airship "America" during the attempt to reach the North Pole last August. The rest of his party remained at Tromso. The expedition, though relinquished for this year, is by no means abandoned, Mr. Wellman will renew the attempt in 1908. He is quite prepared for delays for he realises that a combination of two things are indispensable before a reliable start can be made, good weather, and a good airship. The first year he had the weather but not the ship. This year the airship was apparently beyond reproach, but the weather was outrageously bad. It broke all arctic records for the last thirty years. Even near the North Pole there must be an oldest inhabitant who can bear witness to the tricks of that trying atmosphere. The latest time a start can be made from Spitzbergen with any hope of touching the North Pole is between the middle of July and August the 20th. The airship was ready punctually, she had been severely tested over and over again, but furious gales blew for twenty-five of the thirty-five available days, even partially destroyed the balloon-house. On August the 19th, everything was ready, food and clothes, apparatus and instruments, the boat and sledge were on board, Mr. Wellman, Mr. Riesenberg and Mr. Vaniman, the three navigators of the airship "America" were ready and the dogs likewise; even farewell letters had been written, but the wind was slow to abate. The 1st of September came and brought little hope of calm. However, kites were sent up and their flight augured a change for the better. The next day the long projected programme was carried out. Mr. Wellman assumed command on the deck of the "America," Mr. Riesenberg took charge of wheel and compass on the bridge, and Mr. Vaniman of the motors in the interior. Forty men held down the airship by ropes, it was connected by steel cable with the "Express" which was to tow her clear of the land. In perfect silence the steamer moved on round the headland; presently the motors were set going, smoothly and easily the airship was set free and forged ahead. It was presently towing the "Express" instead of being towed. No one seemed anxious or flurried, the "America" answered to her helm perfectly for ten minutes. Snow was unfortunately falling thickly and mist and fog obscured the air. A series of jerks soon warned the aeronauts that the connecting cable with the "Express" was too tense and as it would not do to risk the wrenching of the airship from the car, the steamer, 250 feet below, received a signal to cast off the "America." This done, the motors were set at full speed, and away went the airship, trailing her guide-rope in the water, and promptly losing sight of the "Express." The next thing the navigators were conscious of was that the wind had strengthened and was carrying them right on to a high perpendicular mountain. Good steering of the motors took them past this danger, and for a short while all went well, until land appearing at the other side, they realised that the airship had turned right round. A hurried examination showed that the compass had struck work to some extent and it was deemed advisable, as all bearings had been lost, to get into communication with the steamer again. But fog and heavy snow concealed her completely. The air gradually cleared and showed her just a mile away, before the fog closed in again when the airship waltzed round once more, and the three men knew they were in great danger, being surrounded by high mountains of a most black nature, only partially visible. When they found they were drifting at a good rate on to a glacier, it was time to stop the motors, to let go the anchor and prepare to land. While the balloon was settling down, it twice touched the glacier, but gently rebounded, without doing harm. The cutting knife was unlashed and performed *'harikiri'* on the balloon as it was nearing the glacier for the third time, the gas escaping with a terrific roar; the balloon collapsed and the airship was stranded neatly on the glacier, the three men safe on her deck. Observations showed that they had been two hours and a quarter in the air. Presently the snow storm abated and the "Express" drew near; some of her crew connected by ropes climbed the glacier to the airship position and rescued it practically undamaged. Two days were devoted to this work. And then all returned to the Frithof at headquarters. Next year Mr. Wellman hopes to make another and more successful attempt on the North Pole in an airship, and Mr. Vaniman trusts that he may be one of the crew.

France never shrinks from any useful public work because of its extent or cost, and is generally proved to be very wise in the courage with which she attacks her great enterprises. There is to be a new tunnel constructed in the south of France to facilitate a passage for the canal between the Rhone and the port of Marseilles. This will be the largest tunnel yet made, so far as cubic measurement goes, though not the longest. It will be seven kilometres in length, 22 metres wide and 24·20 metres high. It is calculated that two vessels, each of two metres beam, will be able to pass each other through it, while on either bank there will be room for Electric Tramways. In seven years the tunnel is to be finished; it will cost a trifle of £ 1,380,000. The amount of material to be removed is enormous and the disposal of if must be a serious problem. But it is to America we must go to find the more astounding sort of undertakings. A pipe-line has just been completed connecting the oil fields in Indian territorry in North America with the Texas Gulf Coast. This line of 8-inch pipes, 450 miles long, was laid down in six months. It holds when full no less than 125,000 barrels of oil and will discharge daily from 12,000 to 14,000 barrels into the oil refinery at Port Arthur in Texas. There will be six pumping stations on the way, each capable of storing 37,500 barrels. This is not the only big pipe-line going to Port Arthur; there is another from an oil-field 270 miles away, almost ready. The Texas oil-refineries look forward to great triumphs over their East Coast rivals when the Panama Canal is finished. This will not be to-day, nor yet to-morrow, unfortunately.

Lord Ashtown, whose claim for damages in the recent outrage at Glenahiry has been allowed by the Judge before whom the case was tried, has had some of his statements he made in Court rather vehemently contradicted by the Editor of "Answers." His Lordship declared positively that he had never written or dictated an article that appeared in that publication over his signature. This denial he repeated with a somewhat robust contempt for interviewers in general. The Editor of "Answers" writes to the "Times" stating that the article "How Irish Landlords Have to Live" was dictated to the gentleman sent by him to negotiate with Lord Ashtown, and that gentleman has signed a sworn declaration to that effect. Moreover, his Lordship is solemnly stated to have affixed his signature thereto after he had made various emendations in the text. How will Lord Ashtown extricate himself from this impasse? He swore in Court that he had not dictated the article or set his signature to it. The interviewer swore to his Editor that Lord Ashtown did both. There is more than a discrepancy here, and the party who declare that the outrage was a concern concocted in the Glenahiry shooting-lodge and not outside, will not fail to seize on this conflict of testimony.

Is it a mistake to a save a man's life and become responsible for his employment afterwards? This is a question that Messrs Thomas Cook and Sons might well ask themselves. At the Marylebone Police Court recently an Armenian, named Nicholas Schedawyein—who called himself Cook—was had up for fraudulently obtaining twelve pounds' worth of food and lodging. Inquiry showed that he had been in Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's employ as door-keeper and messenger in Constantinople from 1892 to 1896. In that year the American massacres took place in that city. The rioters charged this individual, and to save him from being murdered, he was dragged into Cook's Office and kept there safe from the mob. When the office had to be closed and the British employes placed under the protection of the British Embassy, Schedawyein, the sole Armenian in Cook's, instead of being left to the tender mercies of the Turk, was disguised as a sailor, smuggled to Athens and thence to England where he was employed as a porter in Messrs Thomas Cook's London office. He chose to shirk this work. Although not speaking English, he could take no other post. He was then given the dignified and easy duty of door-keeper on the main staircase in the Ludgate Circus Office. Here again he did badly. Then he got rheumatic fever, was taken care of by the firm, got fever again and was sent to a sanatarium at their expense. Messrs. Cook then offered him a passage to Turkey, as a warm climate was thought advisable. But the Turkish authorities declined to give him a passport. Then he was offered a passage to Egypt, Algiers or Tunis, with six months' bonus. This he refused. Just then the Firm learned that he was getting up an action for wrongful detention in England, with £2,000 damages. Though rather disgusted, Messrs Cook offered deportation and six months' pay again, but Schedawyein refused it, and continued to be for two years an intolerable nuisance, appealing to philanthropists, to the Home and Foreign Offices, to Memberes of Parliament, and to others. In spite of this, Cook again offered a free passage, this time to Bulgaria, and a gift of ten pounds. But the man preferred living by his wits, and this truly undesirable alien has been condemned to a term of rigorous imprisonment.

One of the jobs found by the Brighton Distress Committee for the 1,992 unemployed in their district was the formation of cricket pitches, a true indication of the popularity of the game. In olden days a road was made or some such serious work undertaken as relief employment. The cost of the cricket-pitches was £2,101-15-9. It would be interesting to know if next season the players will find the pitches well and truly laid.

In Epping Forest the income of the Committee comes from various sources, not by any means the least of which is Golf. Licences and tolls bulk largest but Golf fees come to £722 in one year, the Golf course costing £394 for maintenance. The general income of the Committee, in spite of this surplus over the ancient game, was only £2,881 as against £6,092 expended, which gives a sad result for one year's working.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, OCTOBER 15.

This morning General Sir Wolfe Murray, K. C. B., Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division inspected the troops of the Wellington Depot. Details consisting of detachments of the Royal Fusiliers and the Manchesters, under Major Lambert, took up their position in centre of the Wellington Barracks and behind them stood the 2nd Dorset Regiment under Colonel Bonus.

General Wolfe Murray, with Brigade General Francis, Commanding the Southern Brigade, accompanied by Major Batten, Brigade-Major, arrived and was received with all honors. The men were formed in columns under their respective officers. General Wolfe Murray walked down the columns inspecting the men, who looked very smart, while the band played appropriate tunes.

General Wolfe Murray also inspected the Regimental institutes etc.

MR. JUSTICE SHARFUDDIN AT LUCKNOW.

Visits the Arabic College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 15.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharfuddin, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, who is at present in Lucknow on a visit to his friends here, is being greatly interested in the study of Arabic literature and theology by Indian Mahomedans. He visited Nadivat-ul-Ulama, the well-known Arabic College at Golaganj, Lucknow, to inspect the institution. He was much pleased with the educational attainments of the students and listened with satisfaction to an excellent speech in Arabic made by a student of only five years' standing. The College in question is a liberal institution teaching toleration, and politics are carefully avoided.

MR. THOMAS INGLIS, who has just died at Eastbourne, at the age of forty-eight, was educated at Wellington College and at Balliol College, Oxford, and had been in the Indian Civil Service, having filled important positions in Bengal, where he was magistrate and collector from June 1896, and was appointed commissioner in April 1904.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 5th October, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Except in Garhwal where rain is reported from one station only, no rain fell during the week; rain is urgently required everywhere and crops are withering owing to the drought and hot westerly winds. Irrigation continues where practicable and harvesting is going on. Ploughing for spring crops has stopped in many districts for want of moisture. Prospects are gloomy and unless rain falls this month there will be widespread distress. Some damage by insects has been done in Benares and Jaunpur. Grass is drying up in Etah, Farrukhabad, Bara Banki, Unao and Jalaun; and fodder is scarce and dear in parts of fourteen districts and probably elsewhere. Supplies are adequate except in Garhwal. Prices continue to rise and have reached scarcity rates in several districts.

PUNJAB

No rain fell during the week. Prices of food-grains are generally rising; a slight fall in prices is reported in Gurgaon only. Cotton picking and rice harvesting are in progress in some districts. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops continue. The standing irrigated crops are withering and unirrigated crops are a total failure owing to strong westerly winds and early cessation of rains. Rain is badly wanted throughout the Province. Boll-worm and the moth-borer are still injuring cotton and sugarcane crops in parts of Jalundur; and; rats and green fly (tela) are damaging crops in Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot and Shahpur. The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage is scarce in Delhi, Lahore, Sialkot and parts of Shahpur. The water-supply is scanty in Hissar; it is insufficient in Delhi and parts of Lyallpur.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. Rain is badly wanted throughout the Province. The condition of the standing crops is generally fair on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands; it is bad in Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of spring crops are in progress, irrigation from the Baharpur canal continues. Picking of cotton has commenced, but the outturn is reported to be below the average in Dera Ismail Khan. The water supply is sufficient except in Bannu. Fodder is procurable. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are rising for want of rain. Prices:—wheat 11 1-4 to 16; gram 13 7-16 to 20; maize 1 13-16 to 30; and bajra 15 to 22 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

No rain fell during the week. Rain is urgently wanted throughout Rajputana both for standing crops and for sowing. Crops on unirrigated lands are now partially withered. Ploughing of land for spring crops still continues. Cattle are generally in good condition except in parts of Mewar, Banswara and Jhalawar. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising rapidly in all the states especially in Mewar, Dungarpur and Karauli but in Bundi prices are steady and in Jaisalmer they are reported to be falling. In Ajmer the dry crops are reported to have withered; in Merwara they are withering but there is considerable irrigation from tanks.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was general rain in Gwlior; and nil in other parts of the Agency. The situation is critical in Indore owing to the abrupt cessation and prolonged holding off of the rains. Irrigation of the autumn crop continues in Gwalior. Ploughing of fields for spring crops is in progress in Indore, Bhopal, Bhopawar and parts of Malwa; elsewhere irrigation is at a standstill for want of moisture. Sowings have commenced in Ratlam and Piploda. Crops are withering for want of rain. Prospects are bad and entirely dependent on October rain. Crops have been damaged owing to continued drought. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except in parts of Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar. Pasturage is indifferent in Bhopal; and fair to good elsewhere. Prices are rising everywhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The days are hot and the mornings and nights cool. The week was rainless. Autumn crops, except where irrigation is possible, are deteriorating especially on high lands; the damage will be irreparable all over the Provinces if rain holds off much longer. Locusts are causing slight damage in parts of the Sausar tahsil (Chhindwara). Preparation of land for spring sowings continues where there is sufficient moisture in the ground; and sowings have also been started in places but continued drought impedes operations. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices:—Wheat in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur; and Raipur, and Bilaspur; gram, in Saugor Damoh and Narsinghpur; and "juar" in Saugor and Chanda became dearer by two seers; wheat is reported cheaper by two seers in Nagpur; gram in Jubbulpore and rice in Rajpur rose by three seers. Prices remain stationary in seven districts but exhibit a tendency to rise in others.

Native States.—No rain fell during the week. Crops in almost all the states are withering and rain is urgently required. Preparation of land for spring sowing continues but progress is slow for want of rain. Fodder and water are sufficient. Wheat in Raj-Nandgaon and Sakti became dearer by two seers; in Kawardha by four seers; and in Chhuikhadan by three seers. The price of rice in Chhuikhadan, Raj-Nandgaon and Sakti; and of "kodon" in Kawardha and Raj-Nandgaon rose by two seers; in Raigarh rice became dearer by three seers.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

TIL.

The rainfall in August was favourable and til was sown on a somewhat larger scale than last year in Bundelkhand, where more than three-fourths of the total area of this crop is grown. For the province as a whole the area sown with til is at present estimated at 3,20,000 acres which is slightly above the last year's area. The crop is withering owing to the cessation of the rains at the close of August, and the final return is likely to show a reduction in the area now estimated. According to the reports received early this month the outturn is at present estimated at 25 per cent. of the normal in Bundelkhand and at 50 per cent. in the rest of the province. This estimate also is liable to further reduction as the effects of the drought cannot be fully ascertained at present.

SUGAR-CANE.

The rain, which had set in towards the close of July, continued until the last week in August, when it stopped altogether; the month of September has practically been rainless and dry west winds continue to blow. The cane crop, which was exceptionally promising till the end of August, has consequently deteriorated considerably, the plant being stunted and the quantity of juice reduced. The yield is now estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal in the Meerut division; at 70 per cent. in Agra, Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur and at 65 per cent. in Rohilkhand and Oudh, the out-turn per acre for the province as a whole being about three-fourths of that reported last year. These estimates are subject to revision as the effects of the drought are not yet fully known. No change in the estimated area as given in the first forecast has been reported.

THE marriage took place on Sept. 24 at all Saint's Margaret Street, of Capt. George Henry Vaughan Sawyer, of the 23rd Sikhs (son of Col. G. W. Sawyer, of 10 Victoria Street Southsea), and Dr. Ethol May Vaughan daughter of Capt. Cedric Vaughan of Cumberland. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white chiffon, ornamented with velvet and lace, and a cream toque trimmed with tiny roses and a long, drooping feather. Capt R. L. Vaughan was best man, Miss Cyril Hudson was the only bridesmaid, and Master Jack Scharleib was the page. The honeymoon will be spent at Haslemere. The bride intends to continue the practice of her profession in Harley Street.

NATIONAL Prizes of £5 each have been awarded to Miss Marie Weir and Miss Mary Rozada, pupils of Miss Schmuck, Bombay. These candidates were presented last November for the music Examination, Senior Division, and passed with Honours both the Practical (Pianoforte) and Theoretical Examinations which were held in the same session ending July 1907. The Prizes are open to competition in India and the Colonies and the encouragement thus given by the College to earnest students ought to tend to develop the further study of music in this city.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HON. MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.

The "Indu Prakash" writes of H. E. the Acting Governor of Bombay:—It was an eloquent and but for flings at quarters which cannot understand the humour thereof, exceedingly felicitous speech which the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie made in reply to the address of the Corporation at Satara the other day. In fact ever since he was elevated to the high office of the Governorship of Bombay he has been showing himself to be a sympathetic administrator and has revealed traits which have not been very conspicuous before. That is another illustration of how responsibilities often prove incentives to the unfolding of merits lying dormant before. His Excellency had opportunities, if he so wanted, to create a little sensation even in the quiet political life of Bombay, but those temptations have been overborne and he has acted with a discretion and tact which certainly deserves due recognition and appreciation. He does not happily take such an erroneous view of what now-a days passes for "sedition" in official parlance, and at worst he is willing to set them down as an indication of the exuberance of spirit that may go wrong now and then. He has exhibited a pretty strong immunity from the fashionable bureaucratic disease of the day—namely the tendency to take a sensational view of political agitation in the country.

The "Indian Spectator" states:—The oldest member of a Service is sometimes called the Father of the Service. That title is given to him by reason of his age, rather than of the paternal feelings of kindness and sympathy which he may display either towards other members of the Service or towards the people whose destinies he may be engaged in directing. Some Civilians retain their sternness of character throughout their Indian careers, and seem to consider it their duty, for an efficient discharge of their functions, to remain unapproachable by the people. Others, however, by the time they rise to the highest rungs of the ladder, become so ripe alike in head and in heart that they seem really to cherish all the kindly feelings of a father towards the people. The felicitous speeches which our Acting Governor sometimes makes are full of "the milk of human kindness." The spirit of modesty and the subtle humour pervading the personal anecdotes and the allusions, which he sometimes manages to introduce into his speeches, extort from the hearer and the reader sentiments of cordiality and goodwill, corresponding to those which his own utterances breathe. After the speech made by him at Satara last week, we feel inclined to think that if the people of that district be asked to return a representative of theirs to a Parliament in India, they would as readily vote for Mr. Muir Mackenzie as for his friend Mr. Karandikar.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—Like all head of the revenue department risen from a lower to a higher grade Mr. Muir Mackenzie was thrown into intimate relationship with the ryot whom he had had an ample opportunity of studying. In spite of his long administrative experience Mr. Muir Mackenzie deplores that his term of service did not place in his way the opportunity of serving as the Collector of a district. This is as important announcement coming as it does from an officer who has worked in various branches of Government service and still regrets that his administrative experience was not supplemented by the work which falls to the lot of a Collector at one or another period of his service. It was a native confession which he made that he found himself in consequence handicapped by a great deficiency and that to make up the same he had to resort to the expediency of keeping himself in close touch with Collector of the various provinces. But the reference which he made to his ambition to rise to the position of the Collector of Satara was still more outspoken and complimentary to the people of the city whom he addressed. If Government officials should all speak in the strain in which Mr. Muir Mackenzie has thought fit to do and to full as he has felt the relationship between the ryot and the rulers would become a good deal harmonious and friendly.

THE RIOTS IN CALCUTTA.

The "Parsi" observes:—A little while ago one of the Calcutta magistrates remarked on the mistakenly gentle policy of the Calcutta Police in dealing with rioters; the police have evidently taken the hint, but not to the general satisfaction. Unless "all" the reports are lies, the police during the riots at the end of last week were not particulary discriminating in their selection of subjects for rough treament—which perhaps was due not more to their own stupidity than to the "slimness" of the rioter. The scenes in the neighbourhood of Beadon Square were a disgrace to the capital. Putting aside all questions of politics, it is incredible that the authorities should have let the mob get so out of hand that nobody can tell for certain who were the aggressors, who were the principal stone-throwers, or what the trouble was all about. That there are some desperate characters about is sufficiently evidence by the action of one of a party of stone-throwers, who, when the police attempted to escalade the windows of house in which they had taken refuge, deliberately slashed off the hand of a sergeant who was climbing up. The vacillating policy hitherto pursued will probably end in one or two still more serious riots in which there will be bloodshed that might easily have been avoided by a little initial firmness and circumspection, and most likely, as generally happens, somebody quite innocent will be the principal victim.

THE FACTOY COMMISSION.

Speaking of the Factory and other Commissions, the "Rast Goftar" discourses thus:—State interference is, however, not invariably an unmixed evil. It has its own use in controlling abuses which manifest themselves wherever organized labour is employed on a large scale. The cotton industry of the city furnishes a notable instance to show that legislative interference is imperative in the interest of the labouring community to protect it against the greed of their employers. Fourteen hours' work is a preposterous limit, sufficient by itself to shatter the physique and general health of the workmen; but when to this is added the strain imposed on the physical strength of the operatives by prolonged work in stuffy and crowded rooms in a tropical climate, the limit is exceeded in which the labourers can work without permanently wrecking their health and bodily vigour. So far as the Factory Commission is appointed to enquire into and fix the limit of labour hours, it has the sympathy of all honest friends of the labouring classes, and they would welcome any reasonable limit that is enforced by law at its suggestion. At the same time, we would wish that the mill owing class should have its full say, and we think that its interest will be secure in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey, whom Government has been pleased to nominate as the Bombay representative on the Factory Commission. Mr. Vithaldas owns a long and unique experience of the mill industry of the city. As a public citizen and a great industrialist, he has given enough indication of the requisite knowledge and strength of purpose, which will be needed to safeguard the interests both of the class that he represents as of the labouring community in general.

THE NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Gujerati" thus sums up the prospects of the next Indian Congress:—The pressing question of the hour is by whom and where the next session of the Congress is to be held. There are now only two months within which the Congress preparations have to be organized. At such short notice scarcely any Province would come forward to organise them on the usual scale. No president has yet been selected. It would be a thousand pities if no Congress session were held this year. Question of the utmost importance have cropped up since the holding of the last Congress. They demand an emphatic and authoritative pronouncement on the part of Congressmen in meeting assembled. If ever there was urgent need for united and concerted action, it was this year. But Exremist Patriots have thought otherwise. The interest of the country, however cannot be permitted to suffer by allowing a free hand to 'destructive' politicians. The sober common sense of the country and responsible public opinion will insist on the Congress being held somewhere and in some form by the responsible party. Anglo-Indians could scarcely be blamed if they reply to Indian criticism that men who resort to or encourage shameful and violent methods and palpable misrepresentations in dealing with their own countrymen are not entitled to denounce the Government for resorting to measures which they think best for the preservation of peace and order and the safety of the administration. Some of them have already said so, whilst others are eagerly awaiting further developments to sharpen the edge of their criticism. We hope responsible Congressmen will show that in spite of aberrations an humiliating exhibitions of ill guided patriotism on the part of some Extremists there is enough wisdom amongst Indian politicians to tide over the difficulties that have arisen.

ALL PUBLIC MEETINGS BANNED IN CALCUTTA.

Says the "Indu Prakash":—We are grieved, but we confess we are not surprized at the news from Calcutta that under sanction from Government an order has been issued or is held by the Police Commissioner, ready to be proclaimed, under the signature of the Chief Presidency Magistrate forbidding all meetings of people at public places in that city. The order is issued under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, which provides that when it is thought that "immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable" an order may be issued directing any person or persons to abstain from a certain act, if it is considered that such order is likely to prevent, amongst other things "a disturbance of public tranquility or a riot or an affray" A para of the section provides that such order "may be issued to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place." Another para provides two months as the minimum period for which such order may remain in force, unless the Local Government otherwise directs. For full two months is the present order too to remain in force and the reader cannot fail to notice that action is now taken in Calcutta under a section under which the executive authorities are practically complete masters of the situation, effectively keeping the High Court at arm's length.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

To-day's Programme.

4 p m.—Tent-pegging......Horses.
4 20 p.m.—Jumping......Ponies.
4-40 p.m.—Postillion Race.
5 p.m.—Lloyd Lindsay.
5-30 p.m.—Ladies' Nomination......Covent Garden Stakes.
5-45 p.m.—Horse Scurry Handicap.
6 p.m.—Balaclava Melee.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points.
*G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices C. C.	14	10	2	2	0	46
R. I. M. Dockyard C. C.	14	10	4	0	0	42
Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co.'s C. C.	14	8	4	2	0	32
Customs C. C.	14	8	5	1	0	30
Govt. Telegraph Dept. C. C.	14	7	6	1	0	23
Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.	14	5	8	1	0	9
P. W. Dept. C. C.	14	5	9	0	0	7
Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C.	14	1	13	0	0	—21

*The G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices C. C. are thus the winners of the Bombay Cricket League Shield for 1907.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Central India vs. Poona Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 15.

The two-day fixture between Central India and the Poona Gymkhana was continued to-day on the Gymkhana ground. Yesterday the Central India team had made 273 runs in their first innings and the Gymkhana 96 for one wicket down when the stumps were drawn for the day. On the game being resumed to-day rapid scoring became the order of the day from the onset and before the team were all dismissed the telegraph had signalled 373 up, thus being exactly a hundred runs a-head of their opponents. The players to enter into double figures were Phillips 97, Captain Rutter 72, Major Leslie 49, Ward 35, Mangan not out 31, Waller 18, Lucas 18, Armytage 12. Central India went in for their second innings and made 128 runs for six wickets when time was called. The match thus ended in a draw. Score:—

CENTRAL INDIA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Collins, b Hannay	23	b Anstruther	12
Mr Shanker Rao, c Rutter, b Phillips	31	c Rutter, b Tillard	5
Mr Joy, b Anstruther	10	b Tillard	3
Capt Le Fleming, c Armytage, b Anstruther	19	st Phillips, b Anstruther	30
Mr Stow, c Phillips, b Anstruther	93	c Tillard, b Hannay	34
Sahibzada Ahmeddin Khan,l-b w Hannay	8	not out	16
Major Prescott Decie, b Tillard	17	b Anstruther	1
Mr Crusing, b Tillard	0	Rest to bat.	
Mr Bapu Miah, b Anstruther	35		
Mr Waterfield, not out	3		
Capt Huddleston, b Leslie	7		
Extras	28	Extras	25
Total	273	Total	128

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Captain Rutter, c Waterfield, b Shankerrao	72
Captain Lucas, l b w, b Lefleming	18
Mr Armytage, l b w, b Shankerrao	12
Captain Anstruther, c and b Stow	10
Mr Hannay, b Stow	6
Major Leslie, c Collins, b Decie	49
Mr Phillips, c Stow, b Crump	97
Mr Ward, b Stow	35
Mr Lowman, b Stow	6
Mr Mangan, not out	31
Mr Waller, st Khan, c Stow	18
Extras	19
Total	373

THE WEATHER.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a m. (local time) on the 15th October was 28·931. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometor 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—This district has been rainless. Calms and easterly winds prevailed generally. The sky is moderately clouded at Delhi and cloudless elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was 4° to 5° higher than usual at Lahore and Delhi and the minimum 4° to 10° at all the three stations. The air is much damper than usual at Sirsa and drier elsewhere.

United Provinces.—No rain is reported from this district. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is free from clouds. The day temperture was 1° to 8° hotter than usual throughout the district and the night temperature was 3° to 4° warmer at Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi and slightly drier in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts received no rain. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is only lightly clouded in Rajputana and cloudless in Sind. Yesterday's maximum was 3° below normal at Karachi, 3° above it in Rajputana. Last night's temperature was 5° to 6° higher than usual both in Sind and Rajputana. The air is damper than usual at Karachi and Jacobabad and slightly drier at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have had no rain. Winds are south-easterly at Deesa and north-westerly at all the other stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Calm was recorded in Central India West. The sky is almost clear. Weather was 1° to 7° warmer than usual throughout these districts. The air is considerably damper than usual at Bhuj and Veraval moderately or slightly so at Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Neemuch. Elsewhere it is slightly or moderately drier than usual.

Central Provinces.—This district has been rainless. Winds are variable in direction being north-easterly to south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Akola and Raipur, south-westerly at Saugor and north-westerly at Amraoti and Nagpur. Hoshangabad and Khandwa recorded calm. The sky is almost clear at Raipore, Jubbulpore and Saugor and moderately or lightly clouded elsewhere. Weather during the day time was from 1° to 8° warmer than usual throughout this district and last night's minimum was 4° higher at Saugor and Amraoti. The air is much drier than usual.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen at any of the stations along the Konkan coast. The direction of air movement is westerly at Karwar and south-easterly in other places. The sky is almost clear at Bombay and Ratnagiri and lightly or moderately clouded in other places. The variations of both maximum and minimum are small. The air contains the usual amount of saturation.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has been rainless. Winds are north-easterly at Sholapur and south-westerly to north-westerly at Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum and Aurangabad. Calm was recorded at the other remaining stations. The sky is almost clear at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Maximum temperature was 4° to 8° above normal throughout this district and the minimum 3° to 4° higher at Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Humidity was about normal at Poona and Belgaum and much less than usual elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and likely to become more or less cloudy in the Konkan and over Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BY THE WAY.

WHEN BOTHA AND LAURIER MET.

When Mr. Deakin came to London for the Imperial Conference he brought with him as secretary not a departmental official but a journalist. The former would have probably preserved a discreet reticence as to what he saw and heard in Downing-street and the Hotel Cecil; the latter feels himself under no such obligation, and is now writing a series of articles on his impressions and experiences. It was in the dining-hall of the Hotel Cecil that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and General Botha first met. Mr. Deakin had met both earlier in the evening, and when they entered the hall he "rose quickly and joined their hands." There was an Imperial tableau. Where was the man with the Kodak? We ought to have had a snapshot of that scene.

OTHER SIDELIGHTS.

Dr. Jameson is described as "always hovering on the outskirts of affairs, neither right in nor right out of anythings," General Botha found the formalities of the Conference a bore. "He wanted two things—to make as many friends as be could and to get his five million loan guaranted—and he succeed in both." All connected with the Conference were surprised that General Botha should stick so persistently to the Taal when speaking in public, seeing that in private conversation he spoke very good English, although somewhat slow in utterance. The "charm of manner and exquisite voice" of Sir Wilfrid Laurier profoundly impressed all who had not met the Cadadian Prime Minister before.

THE PAN-CELTIC CONGRESS.

An interesting feature of the Pan-Celtic Congress, which begins to-day in Edinburgh, under the presidency of Lord Castletown, and will continue for four days, is the opening ceremony of laying the charter-stone between two Celtic crosses on the Castle esplanade. The name of the stone, "Lia Cineil," signifies in Celtic "the race-stone." It stands about seven feet high, and is composed of sections from the six Celtic countries—Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Isle of Man, Cornwall, and Brittany. Each section will be laid by the leading representative from these countries, and the stone must always be placed in position before the actual proceedings of the Congress commence.

SIX TONS OF BIBLES A WEEK.

"J. P. C." continues his very interesting pictures of the world of books in the October number of the "Pall Mall Magazine," this month dealing with the Clarendon Press. The production "par excellence" by which the Oxford Press must stand or fall is, he says, its printing of the Bible, and when it has sent any display of its work to the great exhibitions the Bible has been foremost in the number and variety of specimens. It issues seventy-one editions, ranging from the tiny edition in the type called "brilliant" to a resplendent pulpit folio like an altar-slab. America takes over six tons of these different Bibles every week, and the totals issued in the year mount up to millions. And yet the variety of editions is nothing to the variety of the four hundred languages and dialects in which the sacred text is printed.

INSOLVENCY IN 1906.

The number of bankruptcies was less by 328 than in the year 1905; the number of deeds of arrangment was also less by 198; the estimated total loss to creditors by insolvency was, however, somewhat more. It came to close upon eight millions. One of the least satisfactory symptoms is, the "Law Journal" points out, in the matter of applications for discharge. This year the number of applications was 867, which is an increase of 67 compared with the applications in 1905; but even with this modicum of consolation what does it mean? The number of bankrupts have averaged for the last ten years over 4,000 a year. If only 800 apply every year for their discharge it is clear that four-fifths of each year's bankrupts remain undischarged. Such an accumulating number of undischarged bankrupts in our midst cannot, our legal contemporary thinks, but constitute a serious danger to the commercial community.

ILLUSTRIOUS FRENCH PEASANTS.

A correspondent writes: Some time since I picked up in Paris a curious little book by Alphonse Karr, called "Histoire des Paysans illustres; Plutarque des Campagnes," 1838. Among the number of peasants' or workmen's sons attaining fame or local celebrity figure Flechire, perhaps best known to English readers by his "Grands jours d'Auvergne"; Ney, "le brave des brave"; Amyot, the translator of Plutrach; Hoche, the pacificator of La Vendee; Ramus, mathematician and philosopher, a victim of St. Bartholomew; Palissy, the great potter, who narrowly escaped a similar fate; the savant Mabillon; Marmontel, the author of "Belisaire" and friend of Voltaire; Chaptal, the great chemist and discoverer, who was summoned by the Convention to supply the Army with gunpowder and did so; Laplace, the illustrious physicist—these "inter alios," and, if not peasants' sons, all of them were of humble origin. And if Alphonse Karr's interesting theme were brought up to date his successor would be able to add the greatest name in French fiction—Balzac!

BALZAC AND THE PARTICLE.

"My name is on my certificate of birth as that of the Duke of Fitzjames is on his," somewhat pompously wrote the author of the "Comedie Humaine," and, un'like Rouget de Lisle, he had not knowingly appropriated the much-coveted particle. In all probability he firmly believed that he had come of noble stock. But in his work "Horone de Balzac," M. E. Bire, relates that a well-known antiquary entirely disproves poor Balzac's title to the "de." This gentleman, M. Charles Portal, has indeed unearthed the birth register of Balzac's father, who was born in 1746 in a village of Languedoc, and in that document is described as Bernard Francois Balssa, son of a labourer. The great Honore's father had literary tastes, even wielded the pen. Quite possibly he may have thus euphemised his patronymic out of respect for that early master of French prose (1597-1654) really belonging to the noble de Balzac or de Balzac house. Be that as it may, M. Bire truly says that Balzac has earned his right to nobility.

MR. BENT AND HIS ENGLISH EXPERIENCES.

The Hon. Thomas Bent, Premier of Victoria, the breezy Australian statesman who occasionally introduces snatches of song into his speeches, was one of our summer visitors. He was present at the King's dinner to the members of the Imperial Conference. His Majesty sent for him, and engaged him in conversation for seven or eight minutes, asking many questions about Australia. He said to the King: "In Australia your Majesty is regarded as the most tactful and powerful man in the world." That made the King laugh. At the Colonial Office Mr. Bent met Mr. Winston Churchill, who told him that Ministers did not like his speech at Ealing, which had an uncomplimentary reference to General Botha. "Let bygones be bygones," said Mr. Churchill.

A PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE BUILDING.

The English M. P. has sometimes enyied the American Congressman his good fortune in having definitely allotted to him a seat and desk in the debating chamber. Within a few weeks the American legislator will be still more generously treated, for he will receive a room, for his personal use, in a new annex, connecting with the Capital proper by a subway. There will be opened in December one such building for Senators, and another for representatives, each of them a marble structure costing 2,500,000 dollars. As the Senate is smaller than the House, each member of the former body will be provided not only with a private room but with a bath-room and a room for his secretary. Meals will be served in the private rooms if desired.

THE ORIGIN OF DIABOLO.

Diabolo which in a mild way is taking England by storm is not a new game as many suppore but a revival of "Le Diable" a pastime that dominated the Tuileries in the early years of the nineteenth century. The exploits of Napoleon, we are told, paled into insignificance beside the furore which this two-headed top created. "Le Diable" appears to have been first introduced into France by a missionary who discovered it in China, some of the Eastern devils being of gigantic size and employed by hawkers to herald their approach. The inventor of the modern Diabolo is M. Gustave Phillipart a French engineer, well known in the automobile word. In developing its use and making it a practical game he was assisted by Mr. C.B. Fry who if we mistake not guggested the word "Diablo" as a suitable name.

THE HEATHEN KHANSAMAH.

Which I venture to state,
And my language is plain
For an old reprobate
You would travel in vain
To find one to beat my *Khansamah*
Which fact I would rise to explain.

In the shortage of drinks
I'd a right to complain
He'd a face like the Sphinx
And I taxed him in vain
Mutwallah's his name, and his nature
Uncommon resembles his name.

Which I wish to observe
I'd the tantalus bann'd
With a lock to preserve
A most excellent brand
Of Old Scotch, but I found a bent hairpin—
The *Khansamah* was childlike and bland.

Which is why I remark
And my language is plain
Ways crooked and dark
Will invariably reign
In the heathen *Khansamah's* false bosom
Which the same I am free to maintain.

(From the *Mercantile War Cry*).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A ROYAL TROUSSEAU.

Princess Marie Bonaparte is so pretty and charming that her engagement and trousseau have given the Parisiennes something of real interest to discuss over the five o'clock, writes a Parisian Lady correspondent. And then Prince George of Greece has always been a notable figure amongst Royal personages, by reason of his manly appearance and cheery manners. They make an ideal couple—this Prince and Princess—and it is no wonder that their engagement has caused a sensation. On the occasion of Te Deum de fiancailles, which took place at the Greek Church in the Rue Bizet, Princess Marie wore an exquisite gown of old Valenciennes lace, inset with Venetian point and made in the simple and picturesque style which this charming girls so greatly affects. The skirt was cut in circular fashion and was trimmed at the extreme hem by several frills of Valenciennes; immediately above these frills there was a Vandyke pattern—in insertion—of Venetian point. I particularly noted that the bodice—which was made in blouse fashion—had the waist-line in the natural and old-fashioned position, and also that it was slightly bloused in front. At the neck it opened in a little V, and the only ornament worn was a thin gold chain carrying a cross of exquisite pearls. With this dress the Princess wore one of the prettiest hats I have ever seen. It was in cloche form and covered tightly with grey-blue taffetas: the drooping brim was lined with mirror velvet in a slightly darker shade than the taffetas: and the high crown was surrounded by soft and very beautiful feathers. It was a wonderfully simple toilette, but full of charm. Before leaving the subject of Princess Marie's costume on the occasion of the Te Deum de fiancailles, I must just mention that her cloche hat was not thrown back on her head, but rested on the beautifully-dressed hair in a perfectly natural way; in fact, in the whole costume there was not one single point which could have been described as exaggerated.

THE TROUSSEAU HATS.

Princess Marie has always been very fond of the cloche shape, and she used to wear it even before it came to be the rage of Paris—and of all the world! A great many hats of this style appear in the trousseau, but none of them are really large. In some cases the brims are slightly turned up in front—in the latest style indicated by fashion—and in almost all cases the crowns are high and important looking. Many of the hats are made of felt in soft pastel shades, but all those intended for occasions of ceremony were covered tightly with dull satin or with taffetas. There can be no doubt but that there satin and silk hats will be the rage for the coming winter. They are eminently chic and look picturesque and old-world when trimmed with bands of fur and with the soft choux of velvet or chiffon of which I spoke in a recent article. A rich shade of prune plays an important role in the millinery part of Princes Morie's trousseau, but I saw very little purple.

A PRUNE SATIN CLOCHE.

There was a cloche shape covered with dark prune satin which pleased me greatly. The crown was high and composed entirely of choux of mirror velvet, in the same shade of prune as the satin. The hat was lined with black taffetas, and lying flat on the brim was a narrow band of sable. Crushed in between two of the choux there was an exquisite rose—set in brown leaves—in a peculiar shade of old rose, which had a tinge of magenta in it. This was a really charming hat, and would be an excellent model for occasions of ceremony. With the best effects the rose might be omitted and the crown simply trimmed with the great choux. One hat in this trousseau was shaped almost exactly like a man's Panama, with the brim turned up in front and pulled down at the back to rest on the hair. It was covered with black taffetas, lined with dark green velvet, and trimmed with two long feathers—one all black and the other in shades of green and black. This is a shape which will be very popular with ultra-smart Parisiennes when the winter season opens, and it is hat which may be made to look very remarkable—or otherwise—according to have it is worn. If permitted to rest on hair dressed rather low and without exaggeration the hat looks uncommon, but not exaggerated. On the other hand, if mounted on hair dressed very high in front and it thrown back from the face it assumes an audacious appearance, which is certain to attract univeral attention.

He (to fair American): Guess your frocks are just from Paris by airship. She: Guess wrong. They're not. They came from Kallian Moti in the "May flower."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	—	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th Oct. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	14	5	10 p.m	7	5
Teheran	15	1	2 p m	...	40
Suez	15	1	20 p m	1	40

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 15th Oct. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
		Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	14th Oct. 1907.	0	37	0	6
„ Karachee	Ditto	0	29	0	4
„ Madras	Ditto	0	16	0	2

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators, Telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Bhamo route to China right (14-10-07).

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Chronicle" relates that not long ago it was discovered that one of the numerous "Tube" Acts contained a clause providing that nothing in the Act should interfere with the rights and privileges of the London and Suburban Railway Company under their special Act. This section was overlooked by the tube company affected for some time, but when at last counsel were instructed to advise on the subject, no trace of the Act could be discovered, although the aid of the King's Printers, the Stationery Office, and the Private Bill Office of House of Commons were successively invoked. In the end it was found that the statute which had caused so much anxiety was an imaginary one, that the line it related to was a myth, and even the company that had projected it never existed.

EXPANIONS OF KARACHI PORT.

THE expansion of the Port of Karachi and the increase of shipping facilities continue to occupy the attention of the local men of business, says the *Sind Gazette*, and the Port Trustees, all of whom fully recognise the necessity of introducing such additions and improvements as will enable the Port to deal efficiently with the increasing volume of trade which pours through this gateway of Indian commerce. With the additions to rolling stock and improvements to the permanent way of the North-Western Railway now contemplated the quantity of Produce which can be brought down by the Railway will very greatly increase, and it is of the utmost importance that the port should be in a position to dispose of this produce with ease and rapidity. Karachi has hitherto had a high reputation with shipowners for prompt despatch, and it is most desirable that this reputation should be staunchly upheld. Moreover, as we have frequently pointed out, the export trade is likely to still further increase with the many additions made to the area under irrigation and the import trade will be correspondingly augmented. After very careful consideration of the estimates recently made by the North-Western Railway regarding the amount of produce that the line will be able to bring into Karachi in the next few years the Chamber of Commerce have come to the conclusion that the total number of wharves require to be brought up to twenty by 1910. In a letter addressed to the Port Trust, which however was received after the Port Trust had come to a definite conclusion on the subject and had resolved to undertake the construction of 10 wharf berths on the West side of the channel they give the reasons and figures on which this conclusion is based, and there is no doubt that the number of wharves asked for accurately represents the minimum requirements of Karachi trade. These ten new berths will bring the total number up to twenty-five, not including the new Bulk Oil Pier which will be available as an ordinary berth. One very important argument is that any interference in the trade in wheat by far the principal article of export, means a serious shrinkage in the value of the crop. If the wheat is not sold in Europe in the months of June, July and August its value falls, while at the same time any wheat retained in this country through delay in shipment is liable to serious damage by weather and weevil which results in considerable depreciation in value. The wheat crops of 1906 and 1907 were all smaller, owing to unfavourable weather, than the crop of 1904, and good seasons would probably mean an export from Karachi of at least 2,500,000 tons of grain by 1910.

Since the Port Trustees have already decided that the immediate construction of the berths on the west side of the channel is desirable, two points only remain to be settled. The question of ways and means must be carefully thought out and definite financial proposals put forward, and the sanction of Government to these proposals must be obtained. With regard to the first, it would not be fitting that we should offer any detailed comment: it is sufficient to point out that though the necessary expenditure is considerable, amounting for the west wharf scheme to roughly a crore of rupees, yet there is no insuperable obstacle in the way. As we pointed out in a recent issue, the Board's reserve of borrowing powers, excluding the 50 lakh loan now before Government, is some sixty lakhs of rupees, and the construction of the wharves would bring about a certain expansion of revenue. The promised sanction by Government of the assimilation of the Port's borrowing powers to those of Bombay and the other large Indian ports, if finally accorded, would probably enable the Board to raise the necessary amount without difficulty. But the matter is of such urgency that Government might well come to the Board's assistance if necessary and advance the amount themselves.

It is probable that before consenting to the present proposals Government would require an explanation of the Port Trustees' reasons for not adhering to the original scheme laid down for the improvement of the Port. It will not be difficult for the able Chairman of the Trust to present in a convincing from the overwhelming evidence supplied by hard facts of the urgent necessity for the departure now decided upon. The statement of merchants respecting curtailment of commitments, losses from late shipments, and the locking up of capital together with the figures supplied by the Railway as to the quantities of produce that will be brought into the port in the future and the figures regarding the number of vessels visiting the harbour and the berthing accommodation required cannot be gainsaid, and cannot fail to convince Government of the imperative nature of the wants which it is sought to supply. We confess, however, we do dread the extreme diatoriness with which proposals affecting the local interests of this province are favoured in passing through the various official strata which they are condemned to traverse. Both in small matters and in great there seems an indifference to the prompt despatch of public business which has a most prejudicial effect upon the interests involved. We may cite the hanging up of the Police reorganisation, of the Forest reorganisation, of the "Sind Gazetteer" and of the proposal to provide the Karachi Municipality with an Assistant Engineer as typical illustrations of the "festina lente," much more 'lente' than 'festina' methods which cause so much worry, loss and anxiety to the public and to the communities concerned. We hope that the Trustees' proposals will meet with better fortune than has been the fate of the above-mentioned examples. We are not aware what view Government will take of the arguments in favour of constructing the west wharves by contract instead of departmentally. There is no doubt, however, that only in this manner can the work be executed with the necessary rapidity, and in the vital interests of the port and of the mercantile community we trust that no difficulty will be raised on this essential point.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	5	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	9	8	98
Total plague deaths to date	141,101		
Same date last year	9	3	87

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	3

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

OCTOBER, 11th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	29	69	0
B	131	146	11
C	44	84	0
D	86	39	0
E	169	101	3
F & G	57	0	0
Total to date	516	441	14
Total rats killed			957

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 5th October 1907.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 5th Oct. 07.				
G I P Ry Section	2,71,913	4,72,844	12,490	7,57,247
I M R system	65,466	1,21,719	902	1,88,080
A D C Ry	9,626	14,116	116	23,858
Total	3,47,005	6,08,672	13,508	9,60,185
Actuals for corresponding week ending 6th Oct. 06.				
G I P R Section	3,12,777	4,41,412	11,619	7,65,808
I M P system	69,336	1,05,679	978	1,75,993
A D C Ry	10,327	12,378	120	22,825
Total	3,92,440	5,59,469	12,717	9,64,626
Increase or Decrease G I P R	— 40,864	+ 31,432	+ 871	— 8,561
Increase or Decrease I M R	— 3,870	+ 16,033	— 76	+ 12,087
Increase or Decrease A D C Ry	— 701	+ 1,738	— 4	+ 1,033

HAD ECZEMA FOR 10 YEARS

Doctors and a Skin Hospital did Him No Good—Sickness Caused Loss in Wages of Over £300—A Friend Whose Father was Cured of Eczema Advised Him to Try the Cuticura Treatment.

A TRIPLE CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My eczema has been ten years' standing and it has cost me over £300 in loss of wages. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I have been under doctors, and I also attended the skin hospital, but none of them did me any good. When I was at Horley I purchased some of the Cuticura Remedies, and I was working about all the day, not giving my leg a chance, but after purchasing twelve sets of the Cuticura Remedies they cured the eczema in my limb. I also had spots on the scalp, but they are all gone now. I have had these sore pimples fifty years. My scalp is now all clean. My eczema was on the right limb from the ankle upwards, which was as raw as a piece of beef. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I see afflicted with eczema. Publish this statement for all the world, and let any one write to me and I will reply.

"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she dared hardly to eat anything on account of the pain afterwards; now she can eat anything and plenty of it. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies by a man who lives at Redhill whose father was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have Cuticura by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gambrill, 166, High St., Ramsgate, March 7 and April 17, 1906."

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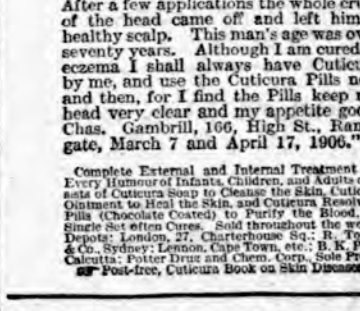

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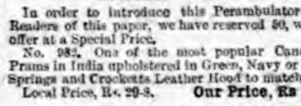

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The remarks recently made in this column upon the important task of guiding readers in the choice of books, which should be one of the chief functions of the public library find an interesting commentary in the excellent scheme set forth in a paper read on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Library Association in Glasgsw. This scheme is the outcome of the valuable work done for years past by the National Home Reading Union which has always aimed at assisting the untrained reader to get the best value from his usually scanty collection of books. A special effort is now being made by the Union to co-operate more closely with the public libraries. "The main object of the library is to provide the best reading; the sole object of the Union is to guide its members to the best available books, and to form in them a taste and habit of good reading." It is obvious that neither of these helps is of much use without the other. It is of little advantage to turn the absolutely untrained reader loose into a library which he does not know how to use, and it is not much good to show him how to choose the best books so long as they are out of his reach. But now that we posses so many good public libraries the time has come when a scheme for such co-operation between the Union and that librarians may profitable be carried into effect. At a recent conference between some leading librarians and the Committee of the Union a memorandum was drawn up in which the manner of such co-operation is carefully outlined. It is worth quoting in full, since this movement may prove to have a very important bearing upon popular education. It is thus given in the paper drawn up by the secretaries of the Home Reading Union and the Library Association. "The head office (London) and all branches of the Union will undertake to do their best—(1) To find leaders for any circles which may desire them, and to keep a register of persons willing to act in this capacity, with the subjects in which they are prepared to lead. (2) The head office (London) and all branches of the Union will inform the librarians in districts where circles exist of the number of such circles and the address of the leaders. This being done, the librarian shall, if is suggested, communicate with the leaders of each circle with a view to ascertaining the course of subjects being taken and the place and hour of meeting. On receipt of this information the librarian will be in a position to inform the leader of the circle of the books in the library which would be helpful, and also to indicate that the library authority may be willing to provide other books which would be useful to the circle. The librarian is requested to regard this information as private, and not to refer inquirers to any circle unless definitely requested to do so (3) To any library in which the librarian is an honorary member the Union will supply information with regard to the best and most accessible books on any subject so far as this can be done, the librarian to enclose stamped envelope for reply. The Union will endervour to supply the same information and give advice as to individual courses of reading to any member of any of the general or special courses. (4) Each librarian is to be at liberty to use for his library magazine any of the material appearing in the magazine of the Union. (5) The Union will prepar typed lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, for the use of circles. It will also supply typed general lectures on reading and the use of books, and, if possible a lecture for inclusion in any syllabus of library lectures, and will invite its branches and committees to do the same in their localities. (6) It is suggested that wherever possible a lecture-room or other room in the library should be placed at the disposal of the National Home Reading Union circles. Lastly, the National Home Reading Union has offered at a small cost to provide all public library authorities throughout the country with a monthly magazine for the guidance of readers; the scheme of this magazine (which is to be called the 'Readers' Review) provides for its localisation in each public library by means of a certain number of local pages for the publication of lists of new books, local library notes, &c. The price at which the magazine is offered is within the reach of all but the poorest libraries, especially in view of the fact that the cost of the magazine may be recovered from sales and from local advertisements. Each number would contain literary articles contributed by eminent writers and scholars, and in addition lists of books on current topics, news and notes about new books and their authors, short reviews by independent and impartial authorities, readers' notes and queries,' and other features of interest and value."

APPROACHING CARLYLE.

This seems to us to be the most direct step yet taken towards giving effect Carlyle's pregnant assertion that the true university of these days is a collection of books. If the scheme is adequately worked it should afford great assistance to that large number of persons who desire to occupy their scanty leisure by carrying out some serious course of study but who are debarred from attending university classes or similar aids to instruction. All who are familiar with the ambitions of such would be students are aware of the very strong feeling among them that hitherto the public libraries have not been so serviceable to them as they ought to be, mainly by reason of the lack of such guidance among the overwhelming crowd of books as this scheme purposes to furnish. With the best will in the word, the average librarian frequently finds that the other demands upon his time are too great to allow him to meet this want so completely as he would like to do, and it is quite natural that the Library Association has accepted the new scheme with enthusiasm.

THE TITLES OF BOOKS.

Mr. Barrett, the president of the Library Association, made a pertinent appeal to authors in his address on Tuesday to be more particular that the titles of their books should be descriptive of the scope of the work. Of course this does not apply to novelists, who are the chartered libertines of the title-page. But the writers of what are called "serious" books might profitably try to use titles which indicate "the scope, the object, and the character" of their works. Everyone has heard the pitiful story of the farmer who wasted his hard-earned pence on Ruskin's "Notes on the Construction of Shepiolds," and this familiar instance shows exactly the kind of title that a writer ought to avoid. It is still true, as Mr. Barrett complains, that "many books are now issued from the press with titles so brief and so uninforming and so misleading as to convey little idea, or an erroneous idea, of the character of the book." The modern idea is that a title must be extremely concise, and it often becomes obscure in the hunt after brevity. It would certainly lighten the labours of the librarian—and, according to a popular gibe, those also of the reviewer—if we could return to the good old seventeenth century practice by which a title page was a brief abstract of the contents of the book which it adorned. One would like to see a modern writer with the courage in self-praise of that forgotten writer who published "The Great Shipwreck of Fools, who are in the Hold of Ignorance, swimming in the Sea of the World: a Book of great Effect, Profit, Utility, Value, Honour, and Moral Virtue, for the Instruction of Everybody which Book is adorned with a great Number of Figures, the better to demonstrate the Folly of the World." Even in those days a long title was not always a certain guide to the cataloguer; witness the work of John Taylor, the "water-poet"—"The Scourge of Baseness: a Kicksey Winsie, or a Lerry Come Twang, wherin J. T. hath satyrically suted 750 of his bad Debtors." One is as apt to go wrong with a title of that kind, as with the Spiritualists work called "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World," which has been seriously entered under the heading of "Travels in America"! The fact is that the simplest and most descriptive title is the best, but there will always be authors who ignore that truth in their straining after effect.

IN. MEMORY OF DR. JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnson's birthday was duly celebrated at Lichfield—his "magna parens"—We regret to see that the Mayor of Lichfield, who recently issued an appeal for subcriptions to restore Johnson's brith-place in view of the approching bicentenary of his brith, complains that the response has so far been inadequate, and that a good deal of money is still required for this pious work. It ought to be forthcoming, for there is hardly any figure in our literary history that we love and respect more than Johnson. It is a moot question how far this is due to Boswell. Mr H. B. Wheatley, in proposing Johnson's memory at the anniversary dinner, asked whether any of Johnson's own writings were still read, with the exception of the. "Lives of the Poets." We should be sorry to think that they were not. It is difficult, indeed, to make out a good case for "Rasselas," once so popular as a school prize; though there are uncommonly good things in "Rasselas," such as the description of the poet, of the gentleman who professed to control the weather, and of the inventor of wings. But Johnson was not happy in his solitary attempt at fiction; he moved too heavily for such a task, and to compare "Rasselas," with "Candide" is to see at once the difference between a pot-boiler and a work of genius. "London" and the "Vanity of Human Wishes" stand on a higher plane; they are not poetry of the highest order, but in their own style they are hard to beat for depth of feeling and energy of verse; they represent the high-water mark of good sense in poetry. Lastly, the "Rambler" and the "Idler" have suffered a quite unfair neglect. They certainly hold the second place in the periodical literature of the eighteenth century, and though they do not aspire to the easy grace of Addision they have a a greater fund of thought at their back. Johnson's humour comes out in their pages as strongly as in the talk recorded by Boswell, and they only need to be made accessible in one of the cheap series of reprints to recapture that popularity which they had in Johnson's own day. The great lesson which they everwhere preach is, "Clear your mind of cant," and perhaps there never was an age when it was more needed than at present.

BUSY in his fields, a Kentucky farmer did not notice that a calf had seized the waistcoat he had placed on the ground, and had devoured it. Afterwards he found that his watch had gone. Some time after the calf was sold to a butcher, who discovered the watch in its lung. Both butcher and farmer claim the watch, and an action is probable to settle the question.

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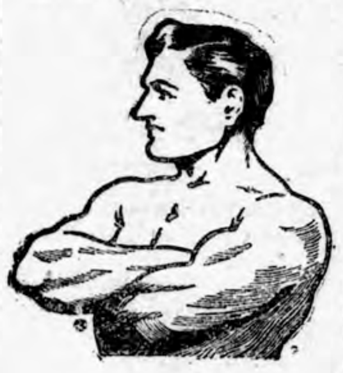

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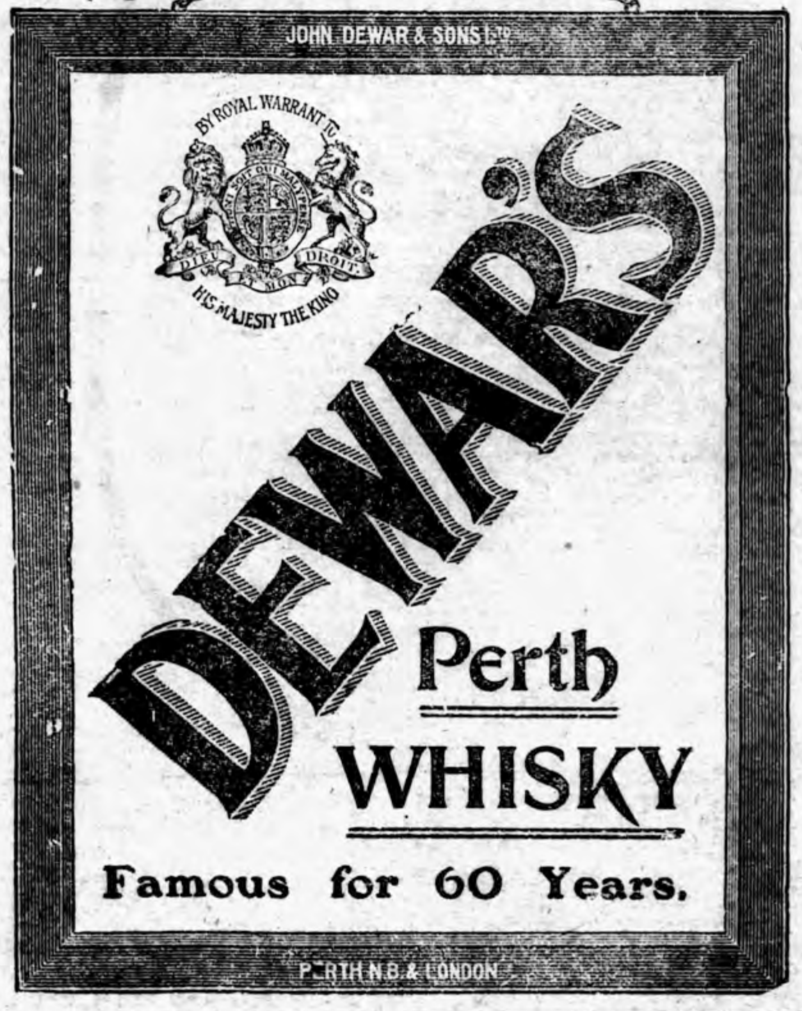

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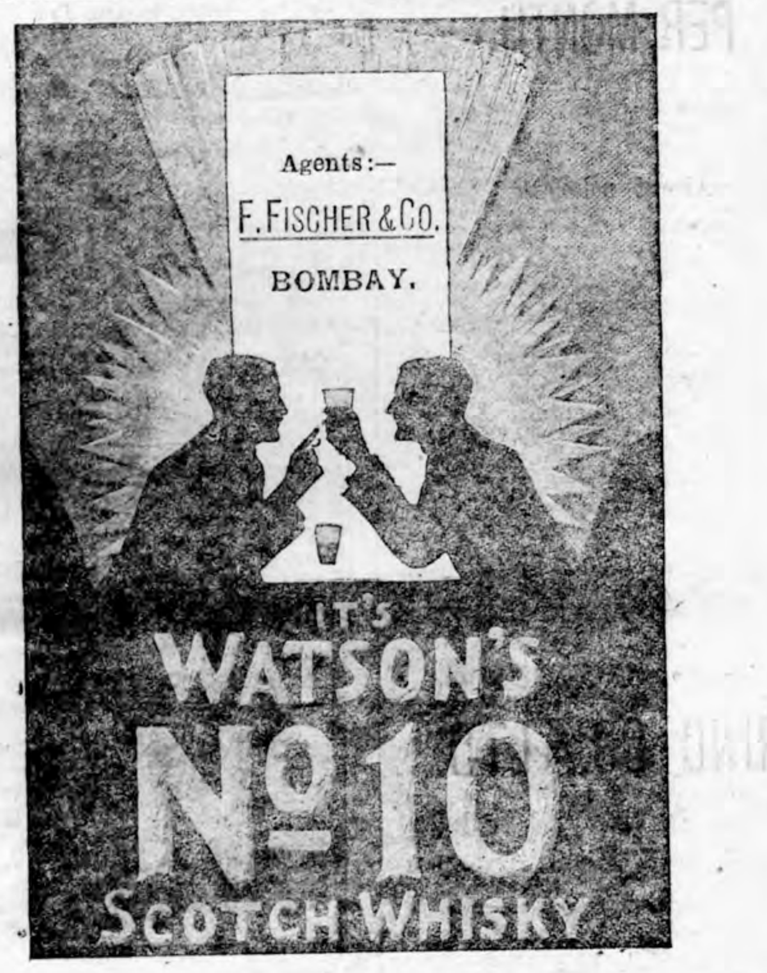

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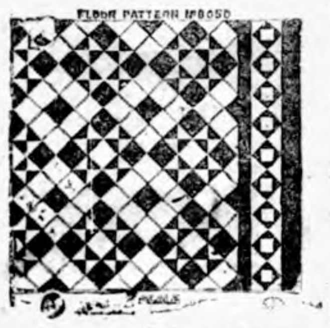

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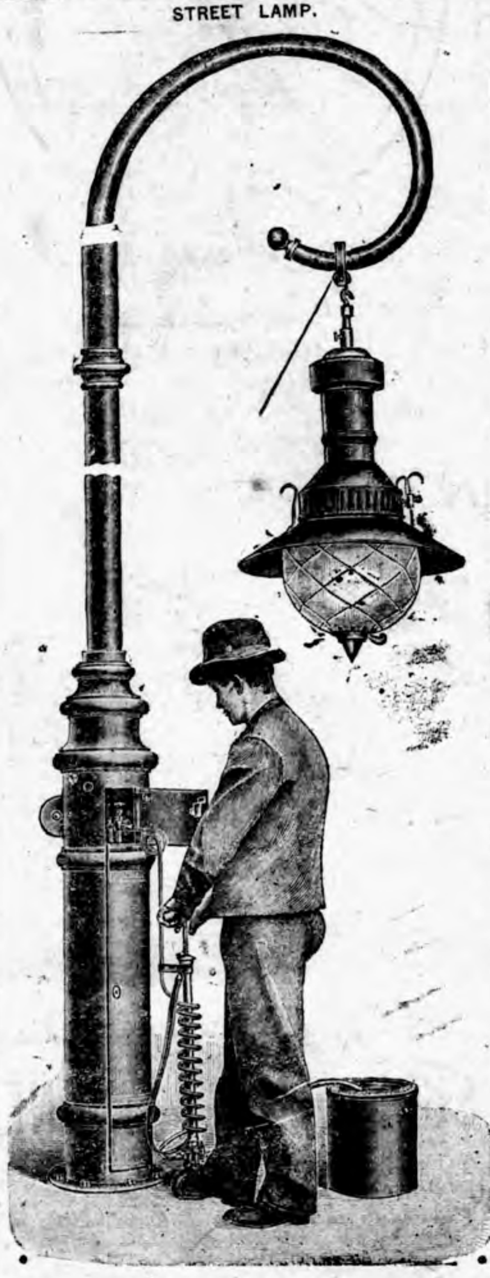
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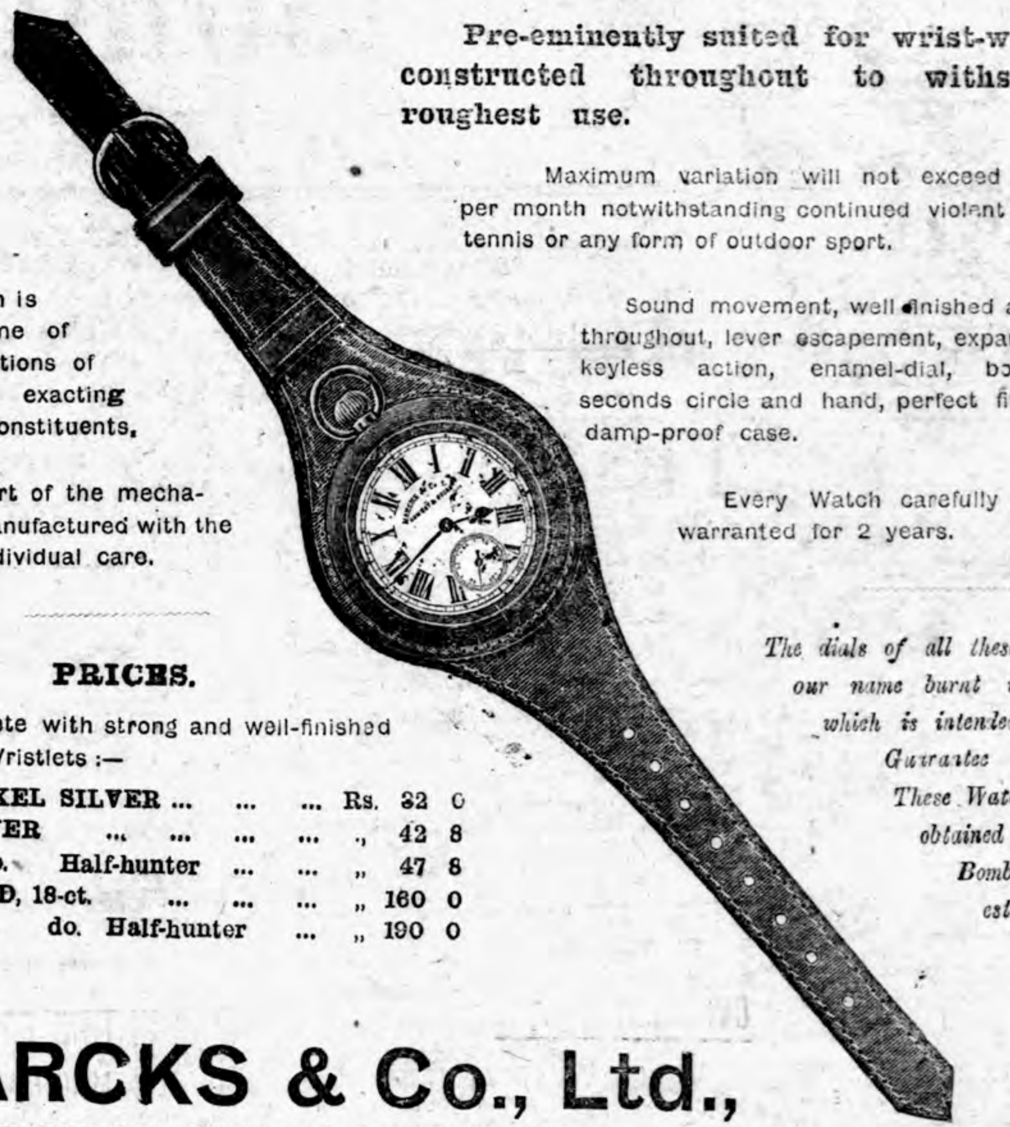

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